PRE-REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

Philadelphia



by

PHILIP B. WALLACE

introduction by

JOSEPH HERGESHEIMER

with measured drawings by M. Luther Miller

Colonial Houses

Pre-Revolutionary Period Philadelphia

by PHILIP B. WALLACE

Introduction by Joseph Hergesheimer

Measured drawings by M. Luther Miller

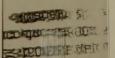
Over 200 illustrations

The pictures in this book pay tribute to the brick, stone, and wooden buildings of the eighteenth century in this country.

In his introduction to this volume, Joseph Hergesheimer comments: "Mr. Wallace thought about his subjects and then made pictures of them. He made pictures that would not only be lovely but were invariably truthful. There, forever, were the windows and doors, the façades, he celebrated. Perishable finally, he made them in spirit anyhow imperishable . . . fixed for generations to study and to own . . ."

Colonial Houses contains 225 photographs and 30 measured drawings of historic Philadelphia buildings and Pennsylvania homes. Mr. Hergesheimer observes: "The stone farmhouses, for instance, of Eastern Pennsylvania were not fine because they were built on American soil; the America they formed was created by their honesty of construction and correct proportion. Men, then, were more intelligent about such things; they had

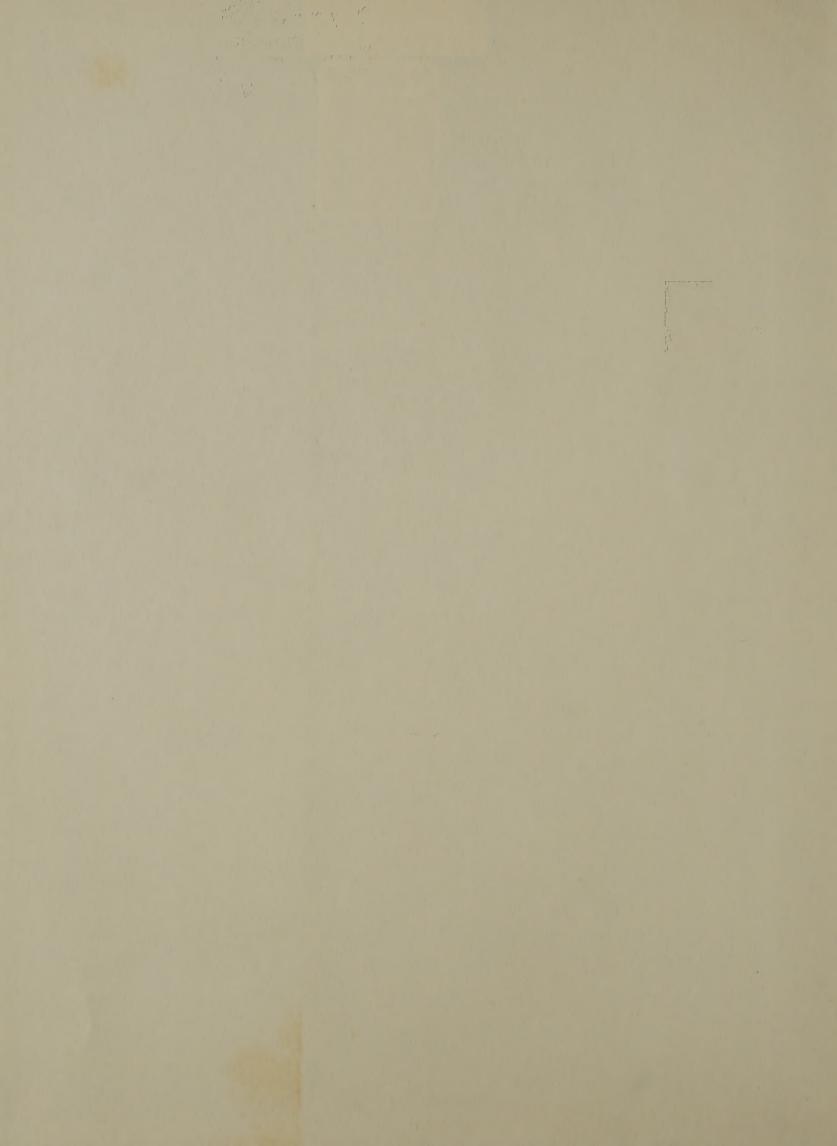
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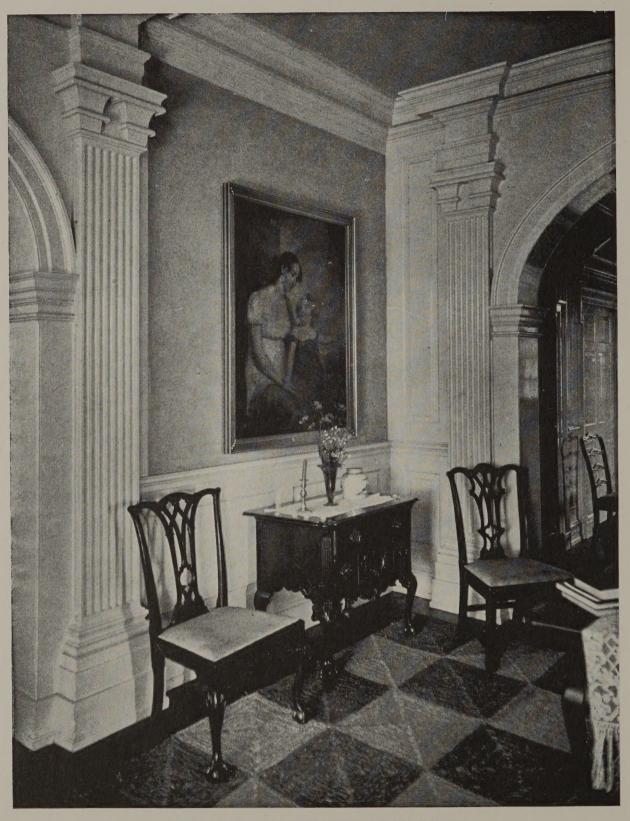


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"HOPE LODGE." WHITEMARSH. PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

PRE-REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

by PHILIP B. WALLACE

with measured drawings by

M.LUTHER MILLER

introduction by

JOSEPH HERGESHEIMER



Dedicated to

"The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America," for its patriotic interest in the preservation of the Colonial Houses of Philadelphia.

To the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, I am indebted for the use of the photographs of "Stenton"; the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York and Fiske Kimball, Esq., for the use of the interiors of the Powel house, Philadelphia; William Degn, Esq., "Hope Lodge"; Welsh Strawbridge, Esq., "Graeme Park"; Erling H. Pedersen, Esq., "The Cliffs"; D. T. V. Hunton, Esq., "Woodford"; Fritz Pflug, Esq., "Belmont"; Miss Lydia Morris, "Cedar Grove," and Charles C. Whitenack, Esq., of the Pennsylvania Museum for their interest and assistance in presenting the various houses.

PHILIP B. WALLACE.

Philadelphia March 1931

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Introduction

I met Philip B. Wallace a number of years ago when he was making the photographs for a book called "From An Old House." More than once, when he was making his pictures, I got annoyed at what seemed to me his illimitable slowness. Nothing escaped his attention—every visible architectural detail, every faint passage of light, all the properties of his camera and plates, were constantly in his mind. I used to hope he would forget something. He never did. Then, when I saw the photographs he had taken, I realized that he had not been slow at all. He had been careful with that minute carefulness that marks all good difficult work. His work was good, among other reasons, because he was careful. Patient. He owned the best of tempers with cornices and reflections and clouds. More than that, of course, he had a deep and inexhaustible affection for the things that occupied his mind. Lovely and peaceful things secure with the past. Old wainscoting and glass faintly lavender from a long subjection to the sun. He knew about them—in the only way that is important—by instinct.

He was, I thought, very fortunate to be interested in such subjects and such a pursuit. In a less devoted manner they had brought me a great deal of happy peacefulness. Early American houses. The existence in the Colonies and the first American Federation, the—more or less loosely—United States. Unfortunately I wrote about them; a hundred inescapable complications made my occupation with them not only difficult but practically impossible; Mr. Wallace's concern with the beginnings of his land was simpler and more direct. He thought about his subjects and then made pictures of them. He made pictures that would not only be lovely but were invariably truthful. There, forever, were the windows and doors, the facades, he celebrated. Perishable, finally, he made them in spirit anyhow imperishable. That, his records, was what those things actually were. Fixed, as I have said, for generations to study and to own.

The United States Mr. Wallace was concerned with was, even in the most remote and pastoral places, disappearing. Month by month, almost day by day, better roads, laid in concrete, were taking the place of the old country lanes with, in spring, their banks dark with violets. Day by day, it seemed, the cities were reaching out into the country with their hideous and inappropriate houses, suburbs of bungalows and villas. People built such dwellings, they lived in them, because they were the shape of the times; one unfortunate design was copied from another and multiplied out of count. Lovely serene buildings were torn down, to make way for the villas and bungalows, without any faint realization of the fatality that ignoble destruction was bringing about. No one, now, it appeared, knew what an appropriate and handsome structure was. I am not referring, sentimentally, to the life and habits, the mere appearance, of the past, but to the intrinsic and practically timeless value of line and purpose and mass; I am engaged with the effect they have on the human spirit.

I am not even, in an exact sense, patriotic. The stone farmhouses, for instance, of eastern Pennsylvania were not fine because they were built on American soil; the America they formed was created by their honesty of construction and correct proportion. Their honesty and correctness. The houses built now are neither honest in material nor correct in design. Men, then, were more intelligent about such things; they had less and, for that reason, demanded more. They built, more or less, with the help of their scattered neighbors, the dwellings they proposed to live in. Field stone and oak and white pine and a mortar harder than cement. The houses, when made of brick, were made of a brick properly, honestly, burned; the iron work was so finely wrought that it defied rust.

This was before the more obvious advantages of the machine age had arrived; before the present ingenious substitutes for oak and white pine—felt and spurious tin and composition boards. The materials of the past, like all intrinsically fine things, had a fineness in addition to integrity—they were beautiful. Especially when they were combined beautifully, with hand-made nails and oak pegs. The earlier white paint, curious to remark, seemed to have white lead in it. What there was of it—not very much in the farmhouses—stayed white. Yes, the houses of, say, the first quarter of the Eighteenth Century, in Pennsylvania, were as graceful as they were sound. Their thick walls of field stone were, on the surface, more ingratiating than any marble or coldly worked granite. Such houses, remember, were set in little green valleys, beside a stream; the spring house was built over the stream, a cool dark interior of stone and running water; and there was an apple orchard on the southern slope. Ploughed fields, Indian corn, groves of chestnut trees and maples, surrounded the dwelling.

That, fortunately or unfortunately, has gone; a little, a few lovely houses, remain for a few years longer; but, because of Mr. Wallace's particular care and ability and affection, they cannot, like so many others, utterly vanish. He has kept them in his pictures. He has preserved, in his own satisfactory manner, them and the houses of earlier, and different, cities. A city of tranquil streets and locust trees in rows and squares, commons, with their town pumps. Brick facades with orderly prim sets of steps at the doors and ornamental iron rails. Flower-like iron foot scrapers. Narrow brick sidewalks or none and high stepping stones across the streets. Dwellings, in the heart of the city, surrounded by lawns. All that Mr. Wallace has preserved, for his own happiness of mind and the pleasure of others. It is, I am convinced, more than delightful; it is immensely important. Perhaps, sometime, men will get tired of the clamor and substitutions of a mechanical age. Perhaps they will grow weary of noise, the absence of any peace or privacy.

I have only a small confidence in that, I see little hope of anything better than age upon age of apartments, of lives without homes, without the benefit of a property in the soil; and if humanity, to that limited extent, did grow in wisdom, then all that Mr. Wallace has recorded will be its testament.

The art of photography, unlike the building trade, has enormously improved since the days of Daguerre. Photographs, the photographs of Mr. Wallace, are amazingly deep in truth and in effect. They, too, show more than the surface; there is far more, in their black and white, than white and black. The spirit of places and men, of times, resides in them. The days and arts of the Colonies, of the early Nineteenth Century, are held in a lucid suspension. A great deal is made clear. A written description is infinitely less simple and appealing and direct. History, it is coming to be understood, is made out of such apparent trifles—the houses men lived in. Rooms and stairways and windows. The old traditional shapes of things.

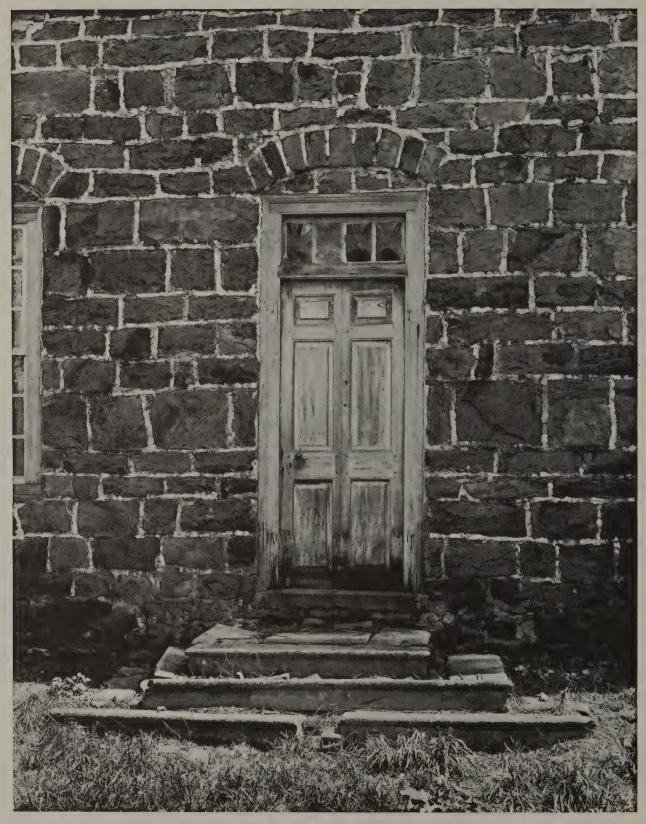
JOSEPH HERGESHEIMER.

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"GRAEME PARK," HORSHAM, MONTGOMERY COUNTY The house was started in 1721 and finished 1722 by Sir William Keith, Governor of Penn's Colony in 1717



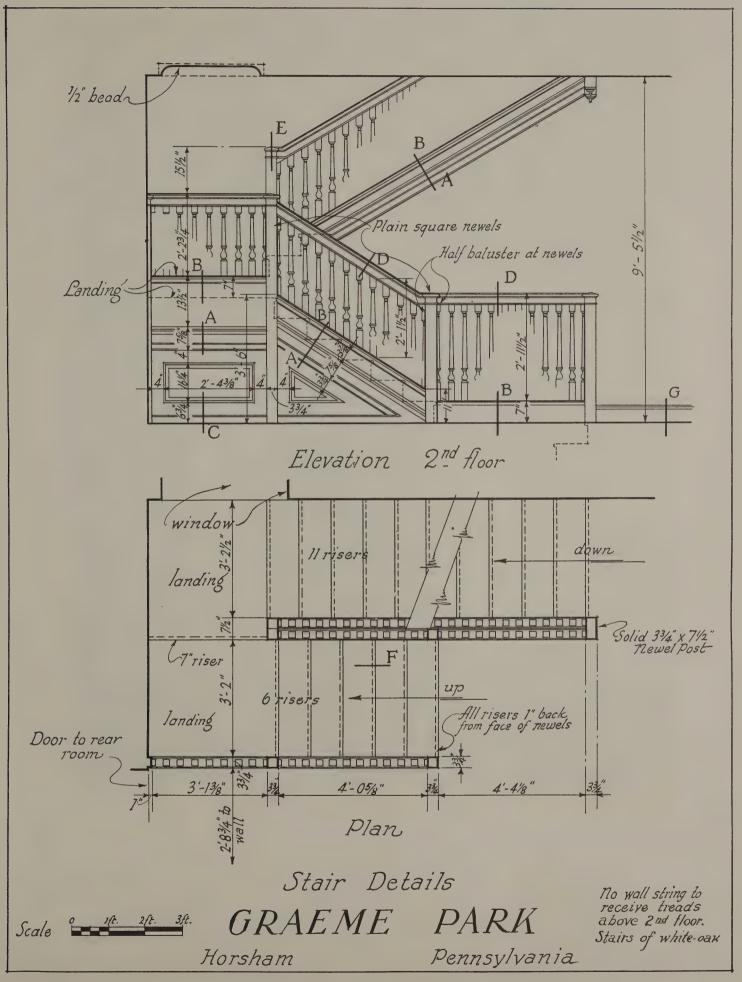
MAIN ENTRANCE DOOR. "GRAEME PARK"



NORTH ELEVATION, "GRAEME PARK"

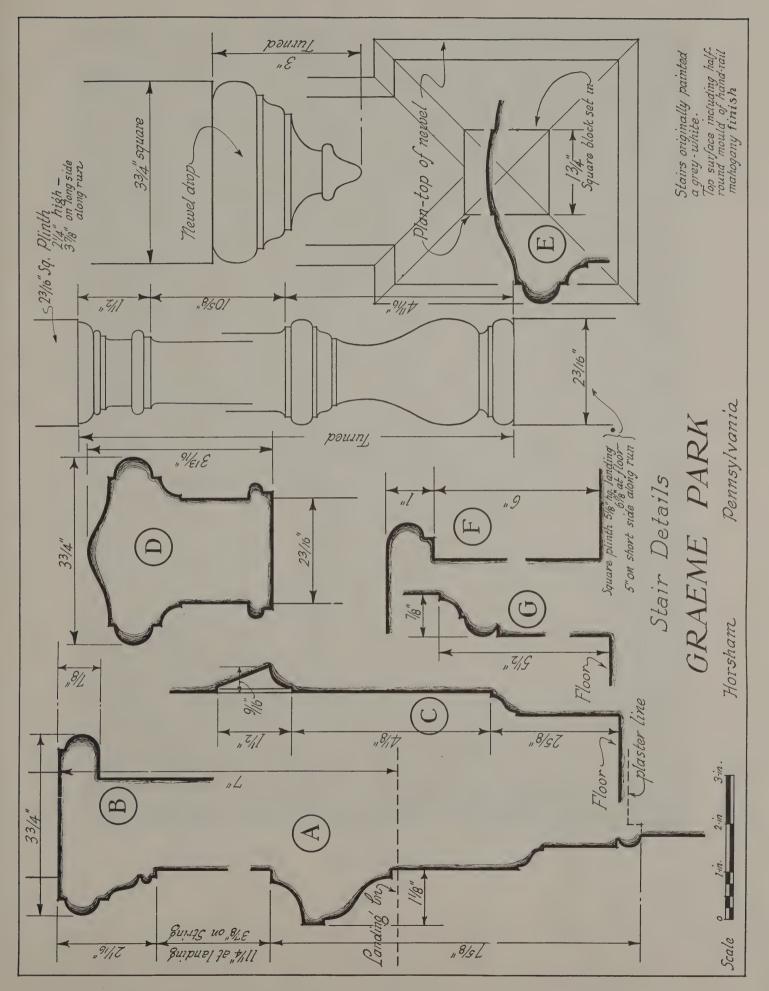


MAIN STAIRWAY. "GRAEME PARK"



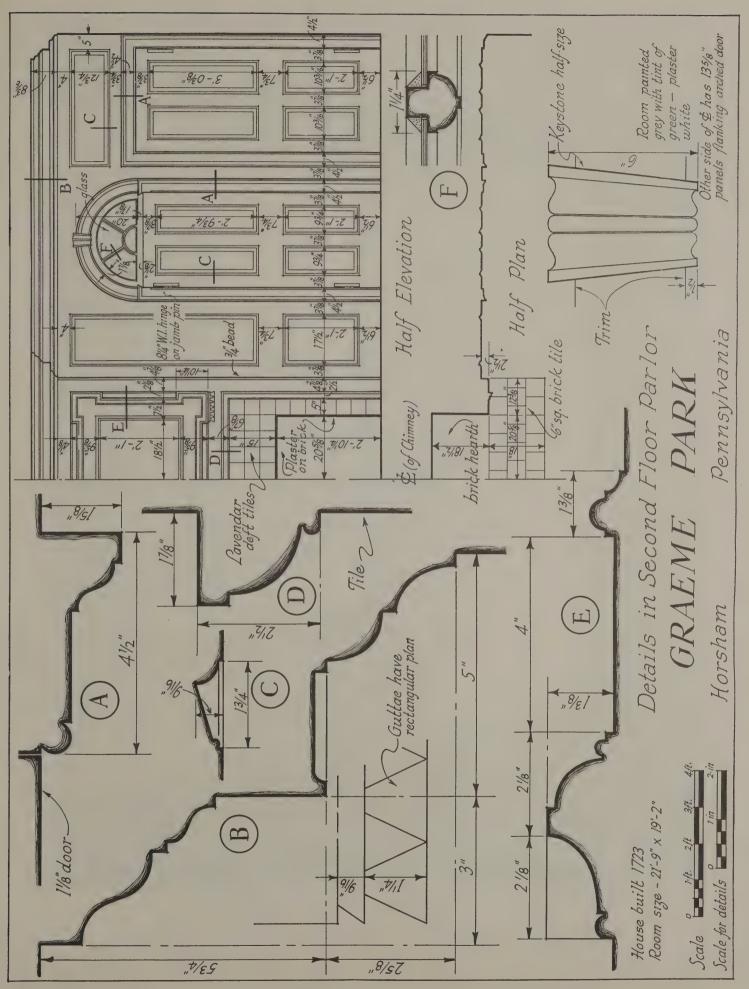


STAIR DETAIL. "GRAEME PARK"



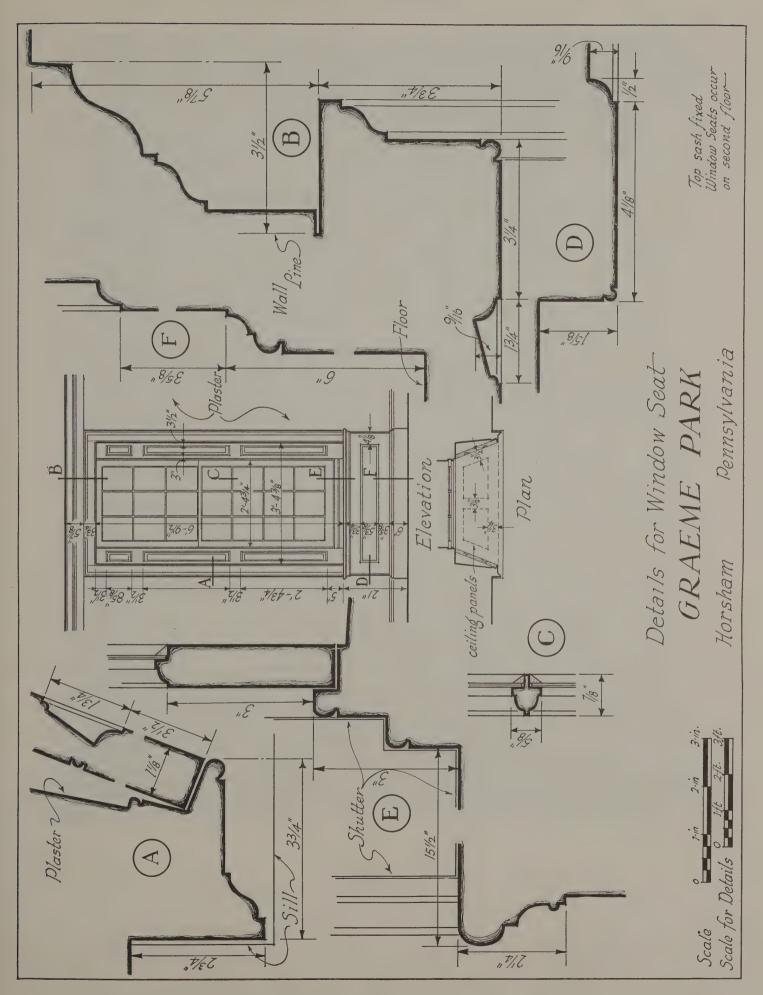


DETAIL OF WEST ELEVATION. SECOND FLOOR PARLOR "GRAEME PARK"





DETAIL OF WINDOW SEAT. 'GRAEME PARK"





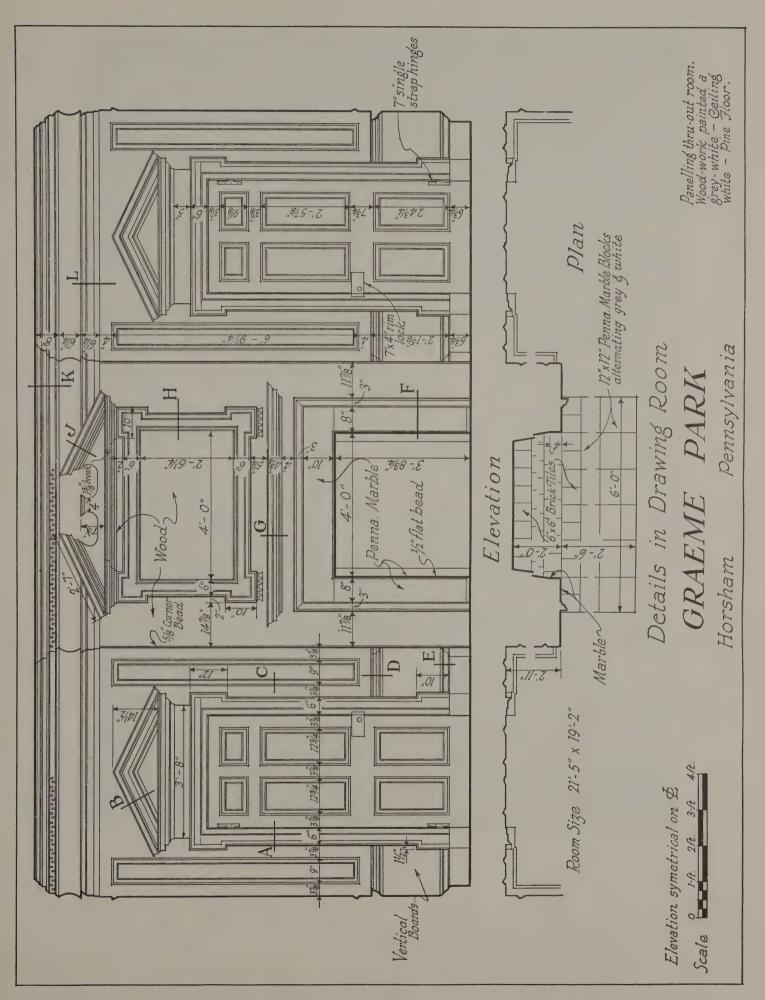
DETAIL OF PANELING. EAST ELEVATION. SECOND FLOOR PARLOR "GRAEME PARK"



FIREPLACE AND PANELING OF WEST CHAMBER. SECOND FLOOR "GRAEME PARK"

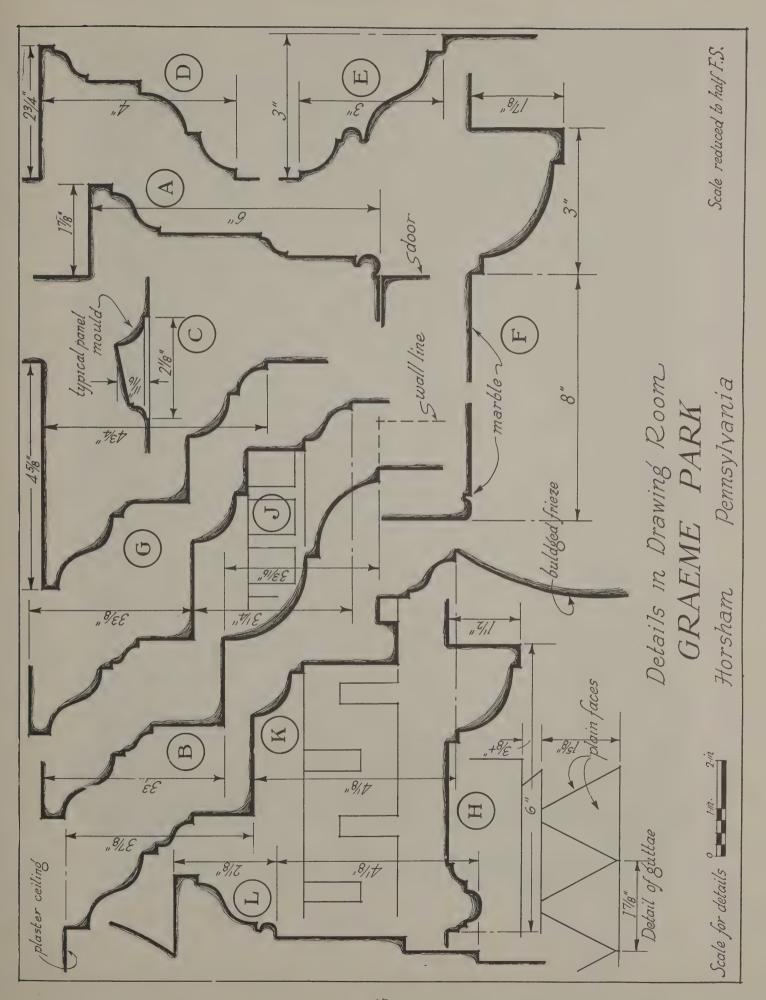


WEST ELEVATION OF DRAWING ROOM. FIRST FLOOR "GRAEME PARK"





DOORWAY. DRAWING ROOM TO STAIR HALL "GRAEME PARK"





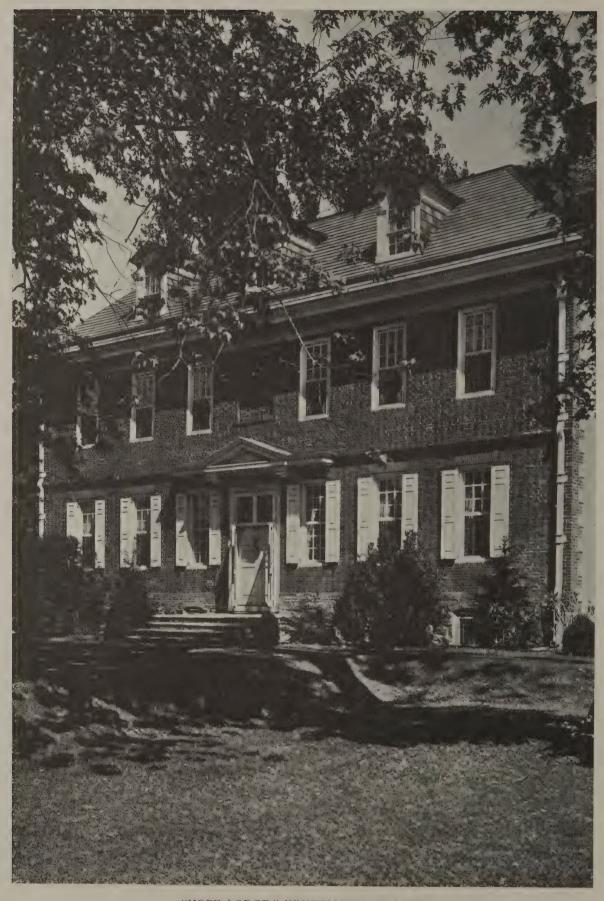
WINDOW DETAIL AND SIDE WALL PANELING DRAWING ROOM. "GRAEME PARK"



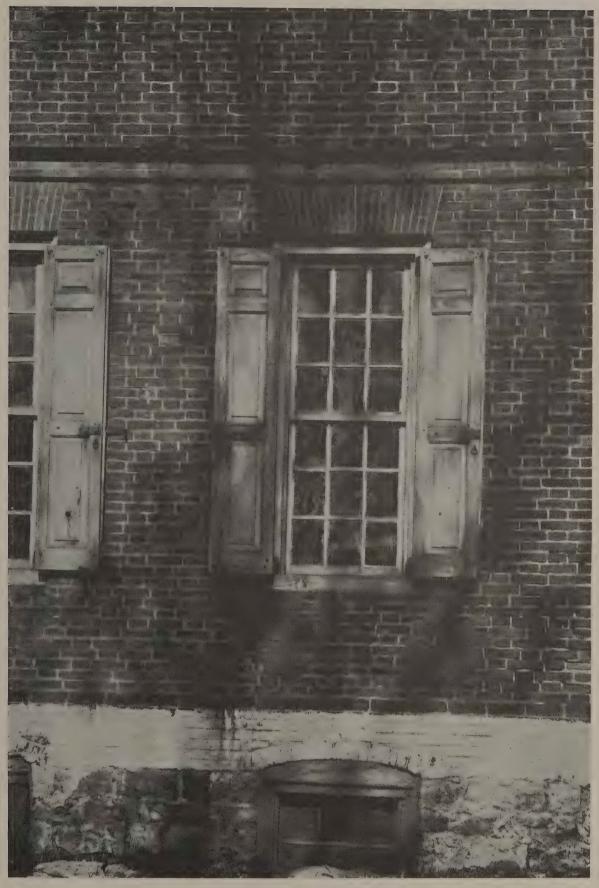
WEST ELEVATION, SHOWING WINDOW SEAT. SECOND FLOOR PARLOR



FULL ELEVATION. WEST SIDE. SECOND FLOOR PARLOR "GRAEME PARK"



"HOPE LODGE," WHITEMARSH VALLEY
Was built in 1723 by Samuel Morris, a Welsh Quaker. It is typical of brick structures built in this section
of the Colonies.



WINDOW DETAIL. "HOPE LODGE"



ENTRANCE HALL. "HOPE LODGE"



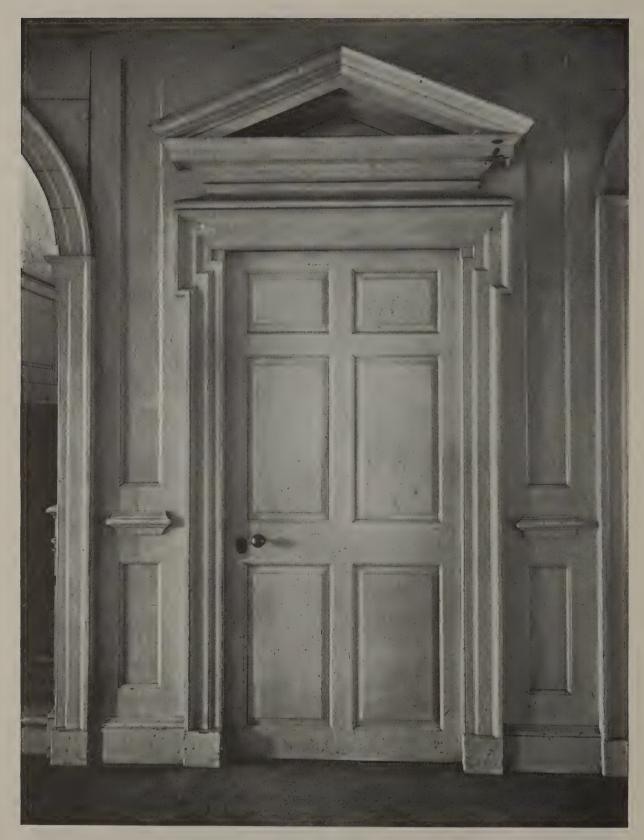
ENTRANCE HALL TO NORTH PARLOR "HOPE LODGE"



DETAIL. ENTRANCE HALL "HOPE LODGE"



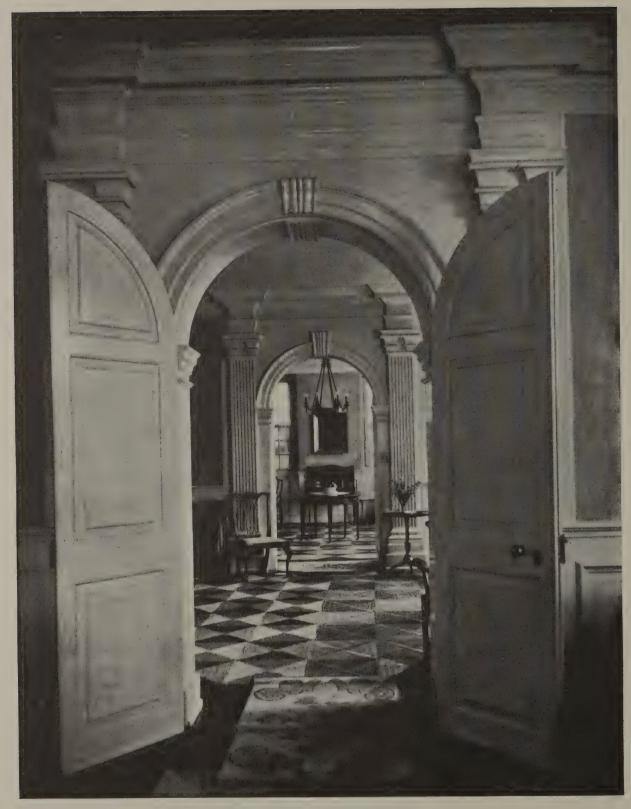
ENTRANCE HALL DETAIL "HOPE LODGE"



DETAIL OF DOORWAY. ENTRANCE HALL "HOPE LODGE"



DOORWAY TO DINING ROOM "HOPE LODGE"



VISTA FROM NORTH PARLOR "HOPE LODGE"



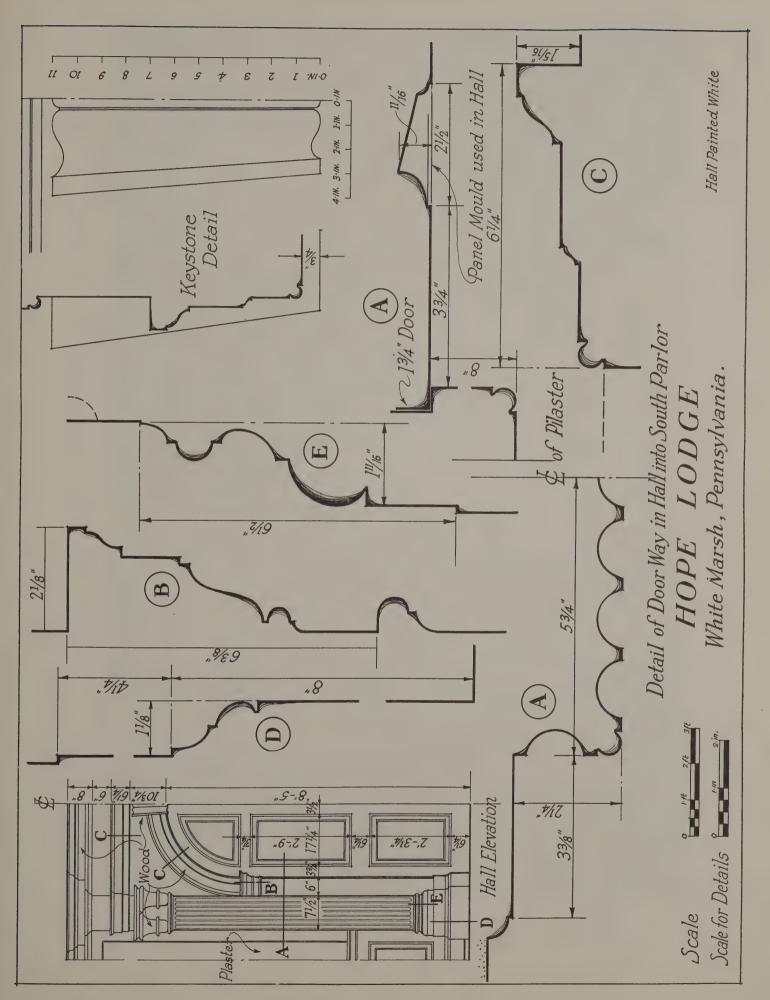
TILES. "HOPE LODGE"

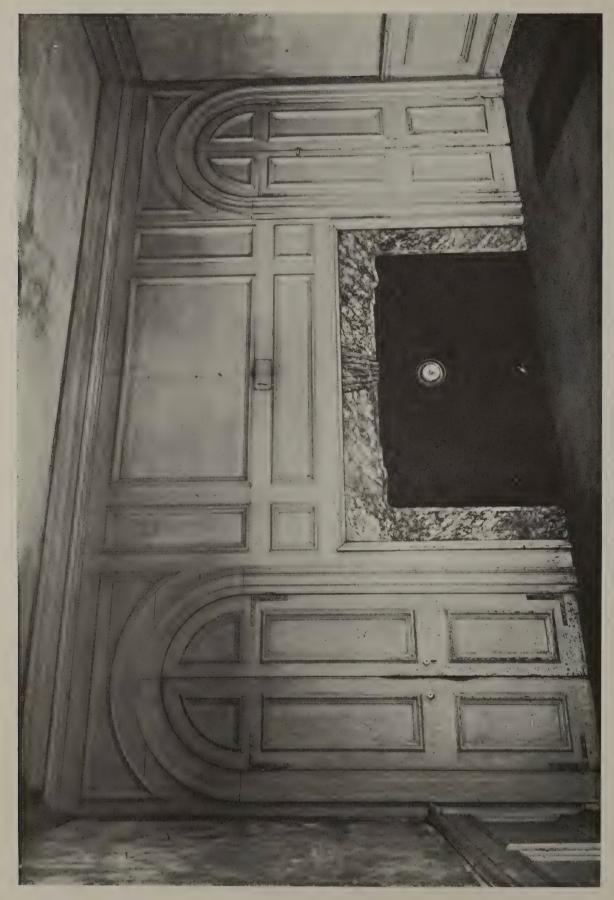


TILES. "WHITBY HALL"

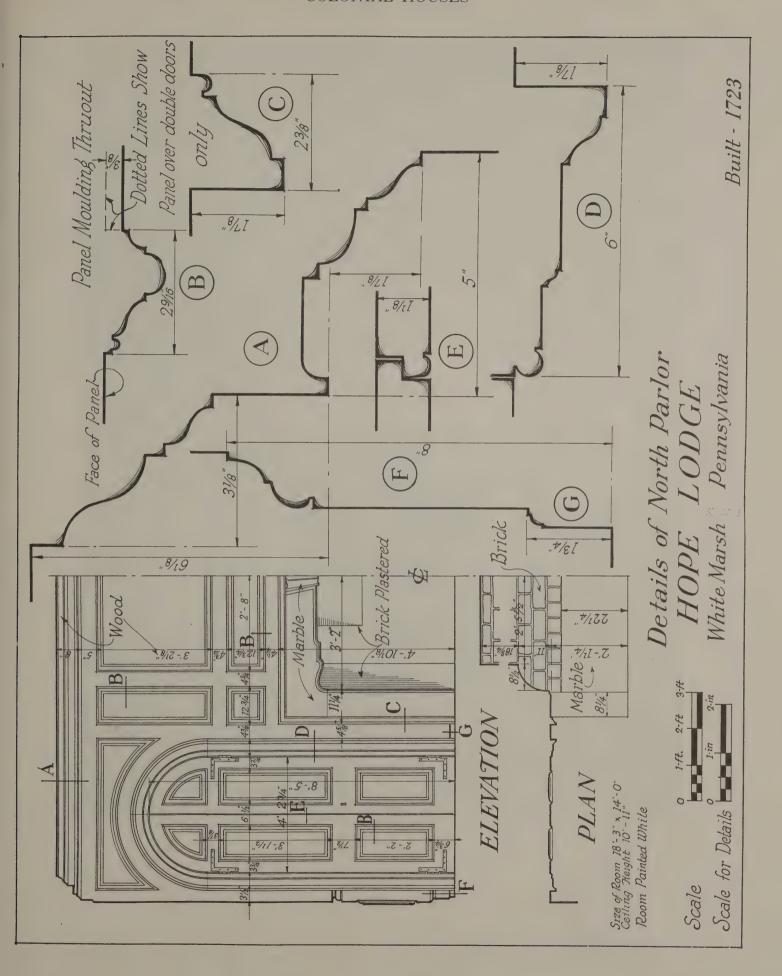


DOOR DETAIL. HALLWAY INTO SOUTH PARLOR "HOPE LODGE"



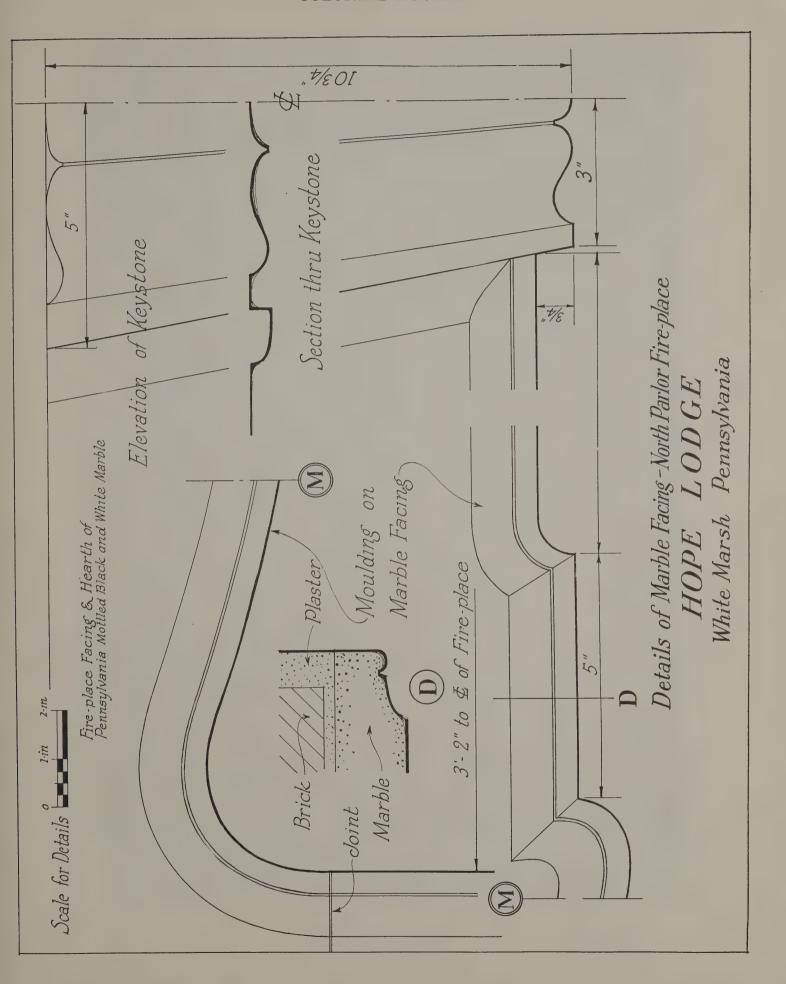


FIREPLACE AND PANELING. NORTH PARLOR "HOPE LODGE"





FIREPLACE. NORTH PARLOR "HOPE LODGE"

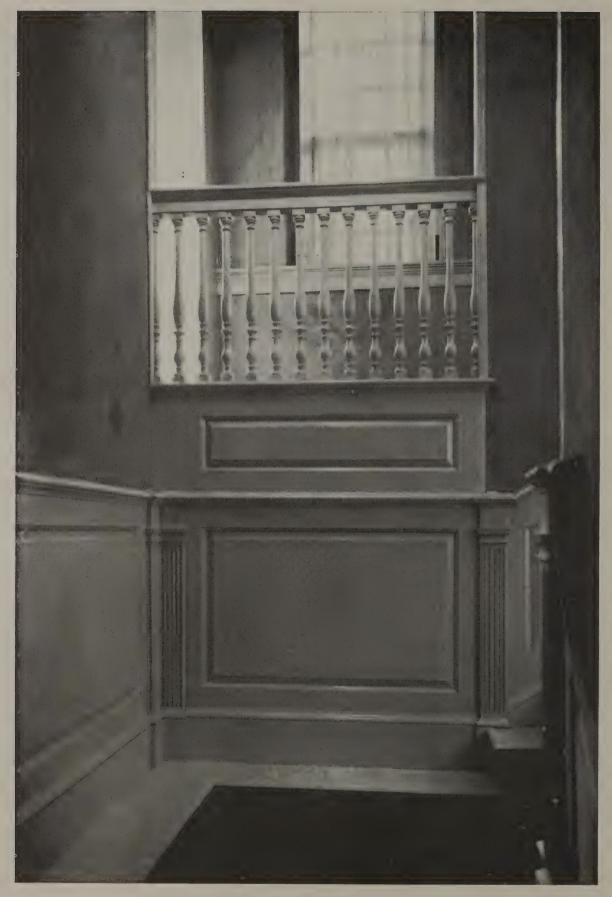




DETAIL OF DOORWAY. DINING ROOM "HOPE LODGE"



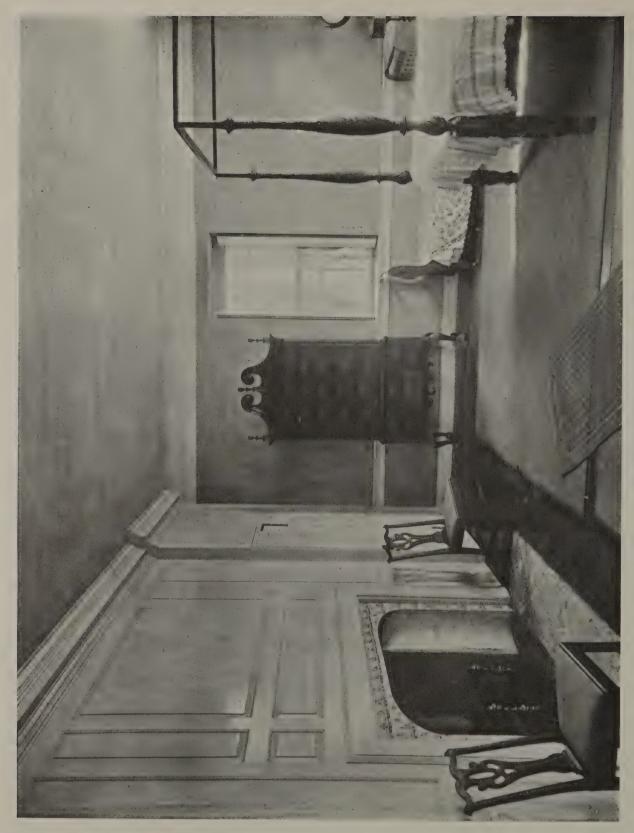
STAIRWAY. FIRST FLOOR "HOPE LODGE"



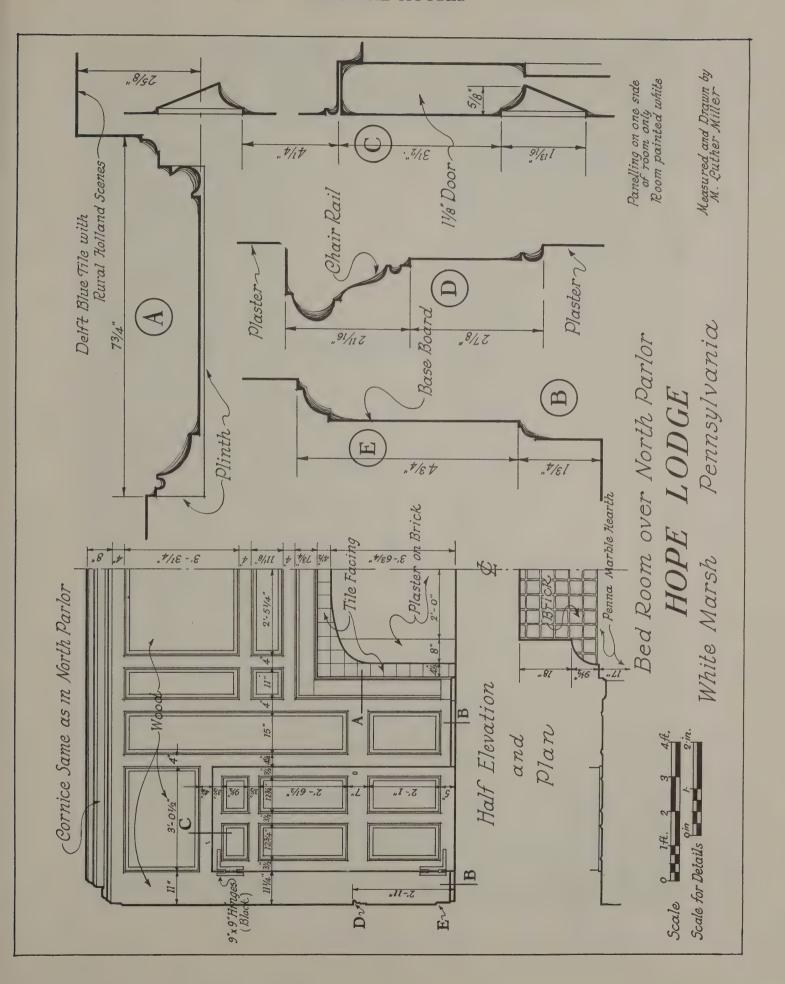
STAIR LANDING "HOPE LODGE"



DETAIL OF WAINSCOT. STAIRWAY "HOPE LODGE"

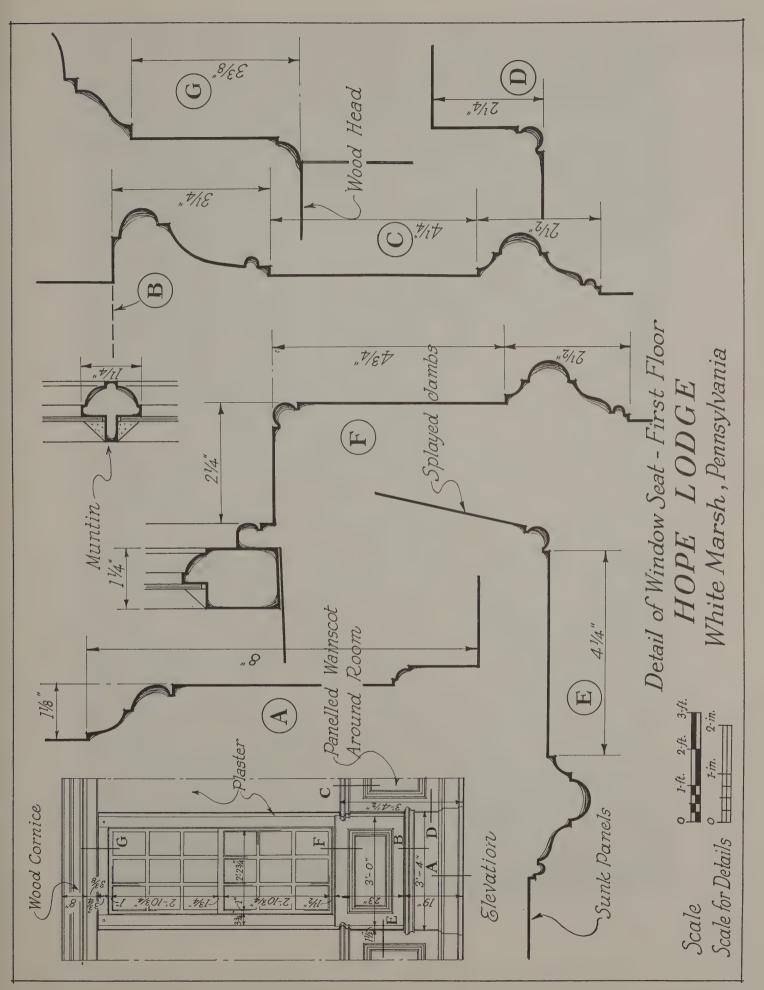


BEDROOM. "HOPE LODGE"





DETAIL OF WINDOW SEAT "HOPE LODGE"

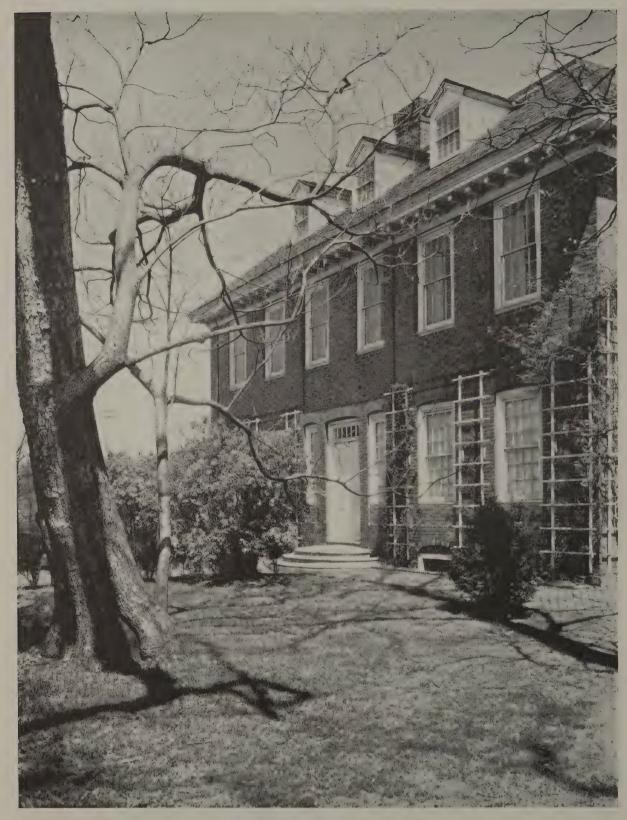




DETAIL OF KITCHEN. "HOPE LODGE"



"STENTON," GERMANTOWN ROAD
The home of James Logan, Secretary to Wm. Penn, built in 1728. It was saved from destruction by fire at the hands of British
Troops 1777, and occupied both by Washington and Howe as headquarters.



NORTH ELEVATION. "STENTON"



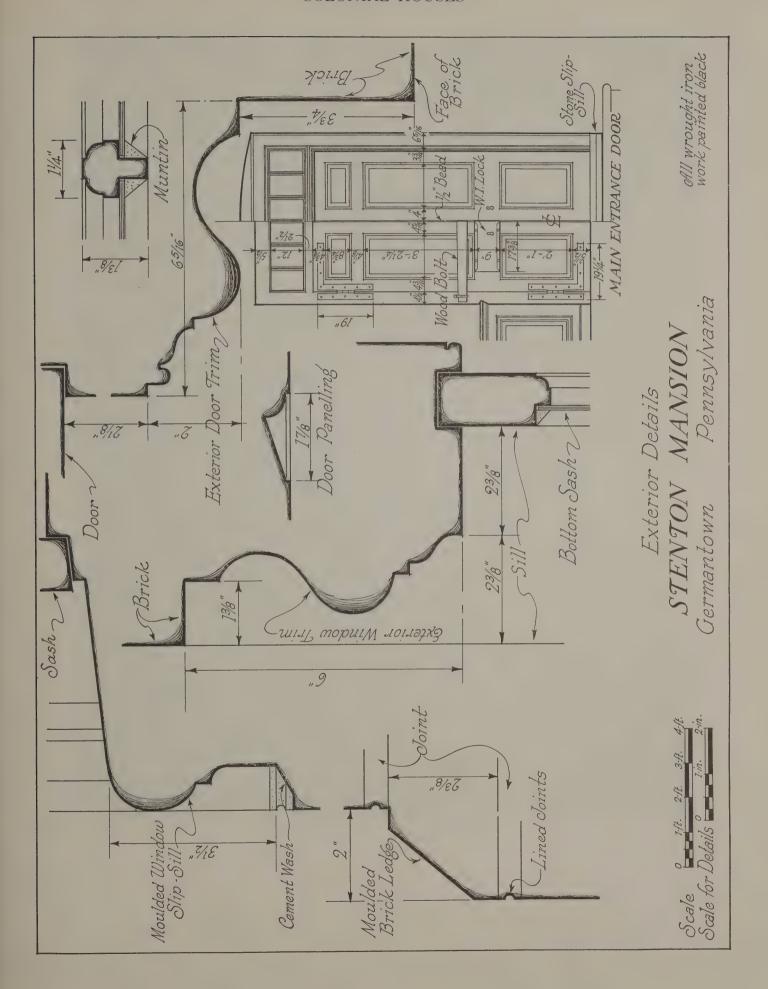
GARDEN PORCH. "STENTON"



VIEW FROM THE EAST. "STENTON"

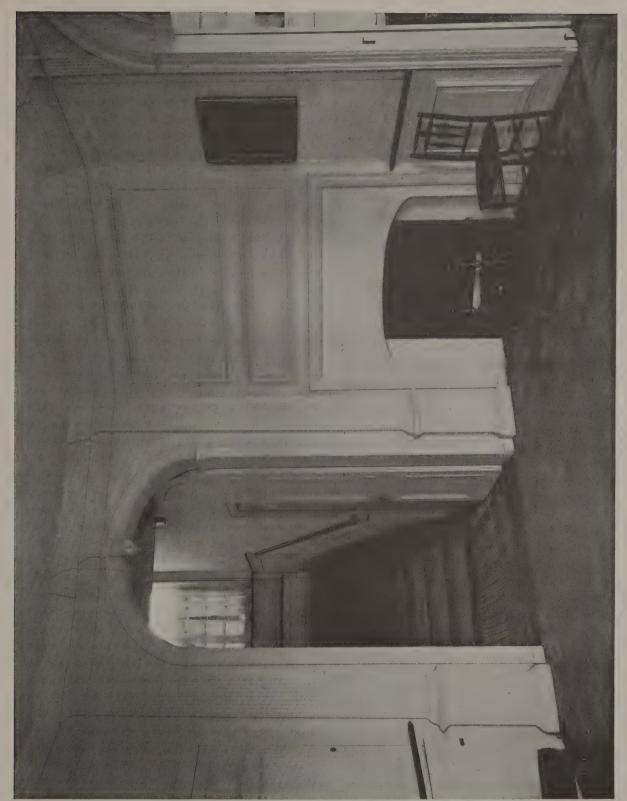


MAIN ENTRANCE DOOR. "STENTON"





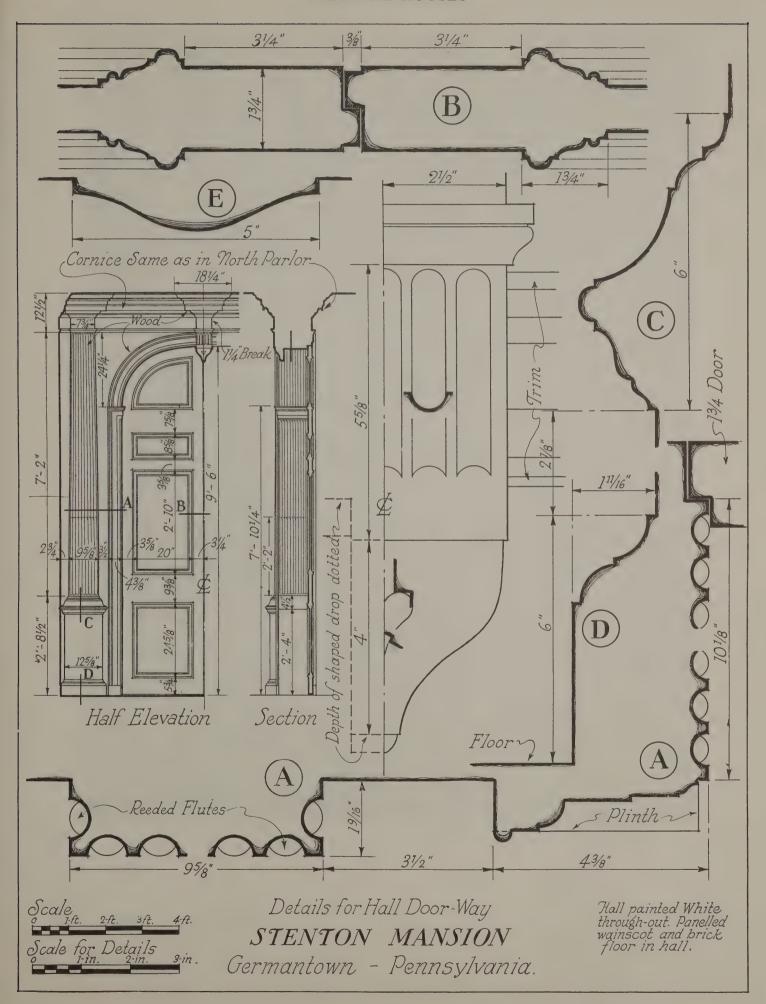
VIEW FROM STAIR HALL. "STENTON"

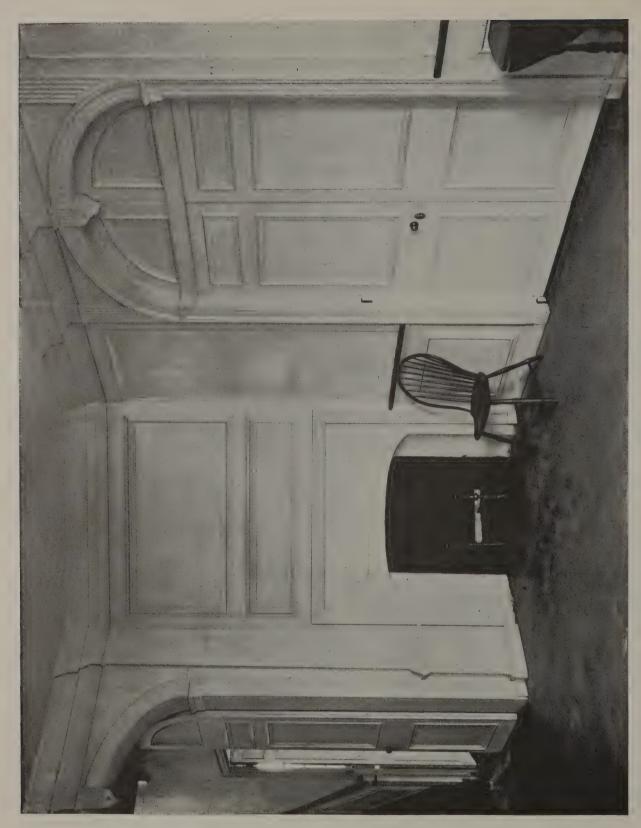


ENTRANCE HALL TO STAIRWAY. "STENTON"



DOORWAY TO STAIR HALL. "STENTON"





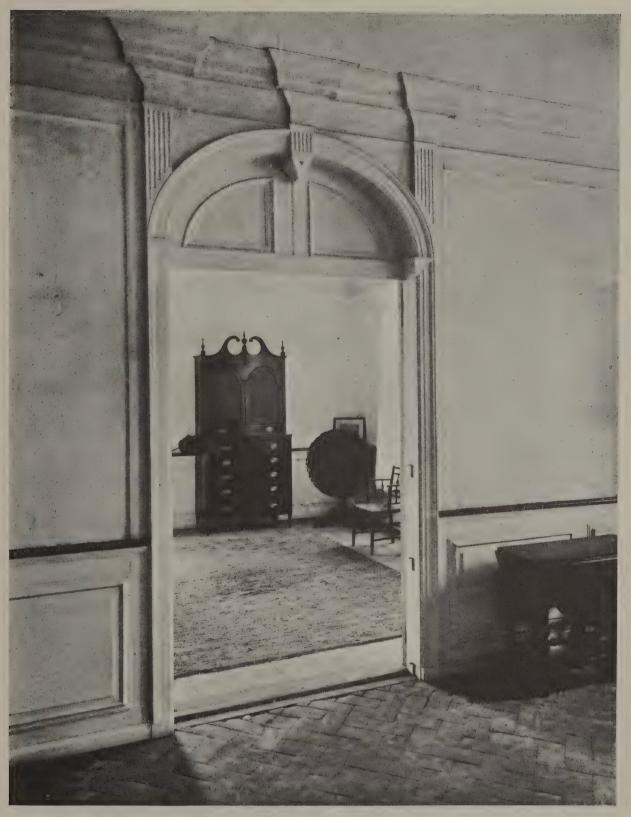
FIREPLACE, ENTRANCE HALL, "STENTON"



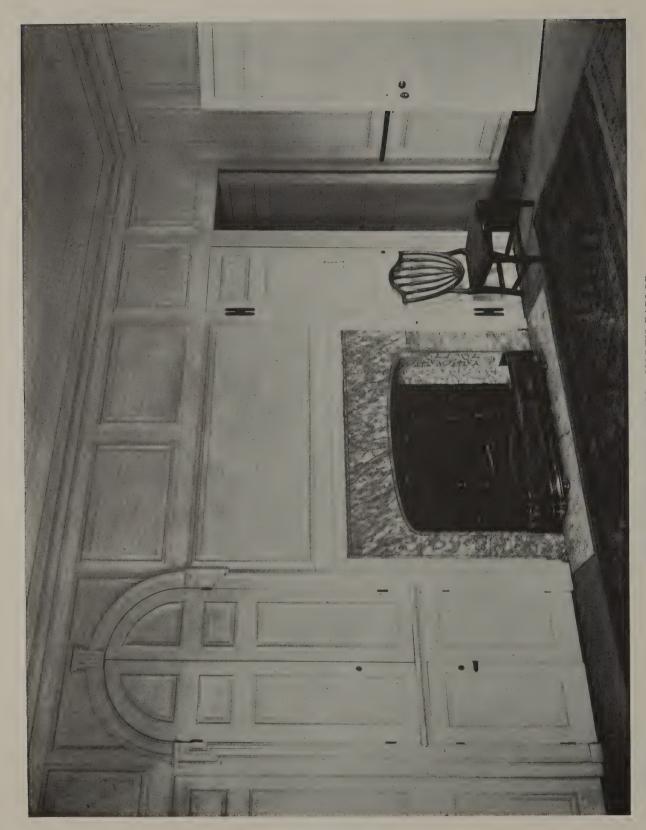
DETAIL DOORWAY. "STENTON"



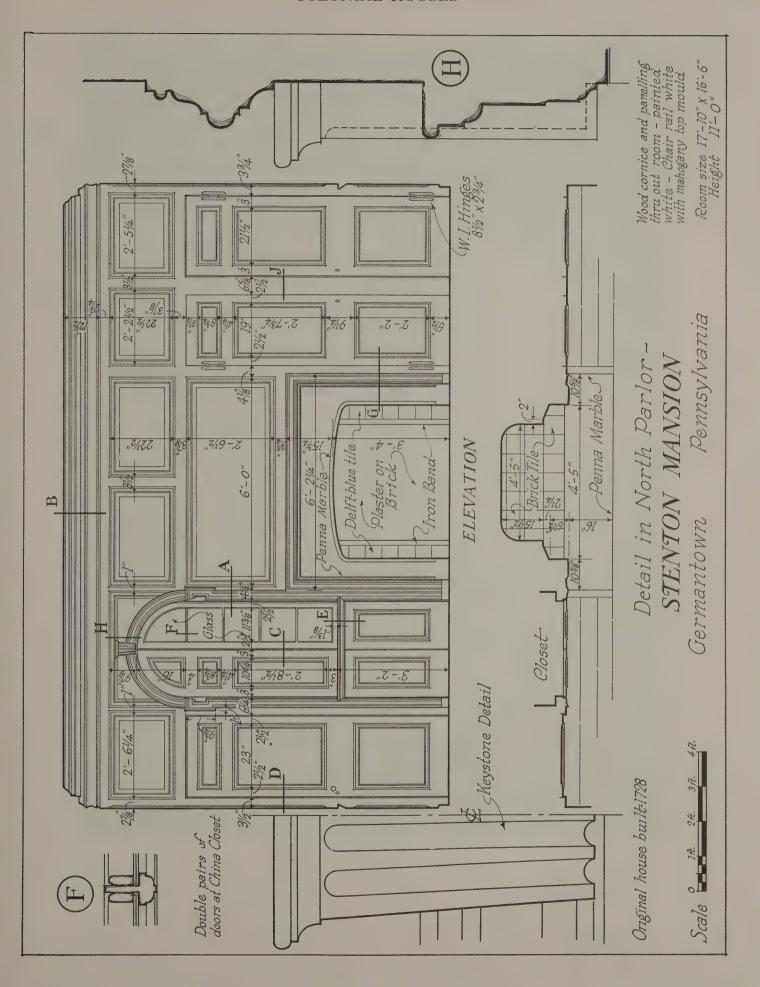
VISTA TO STAIRWAY. "STENTON"



DOOR DETAIL. ENTRANCE HALL "STENTON"

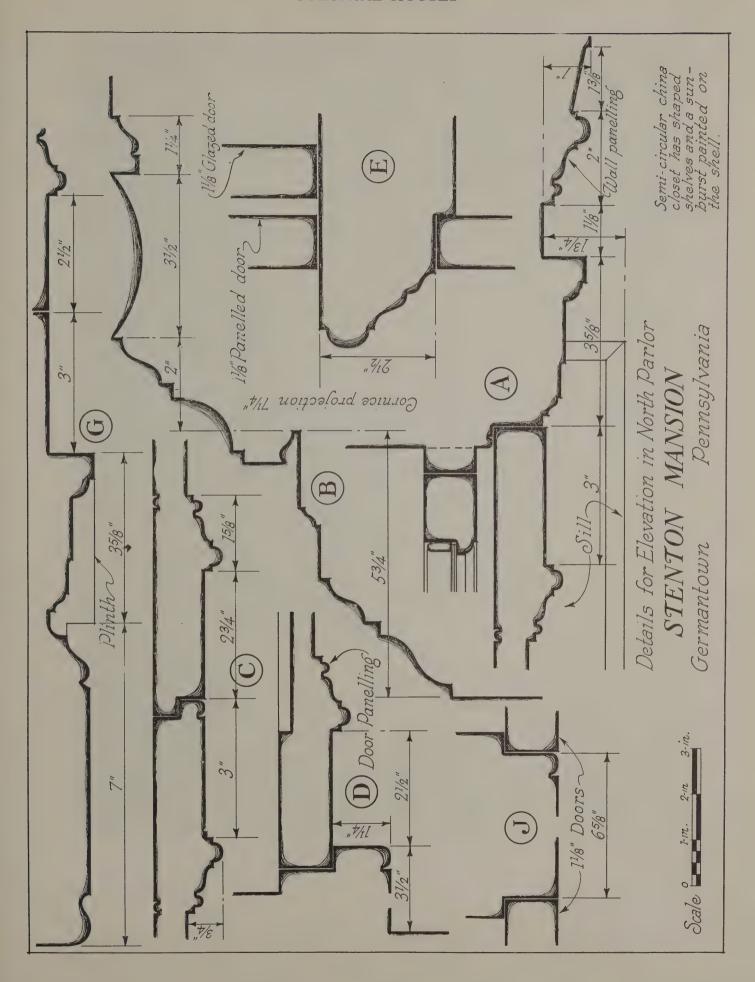


FIREPLACE AND PANELING. NORTH PARLOR "STENTON"





WINDOW SEAT. NORTH PARLOR "STENTON"





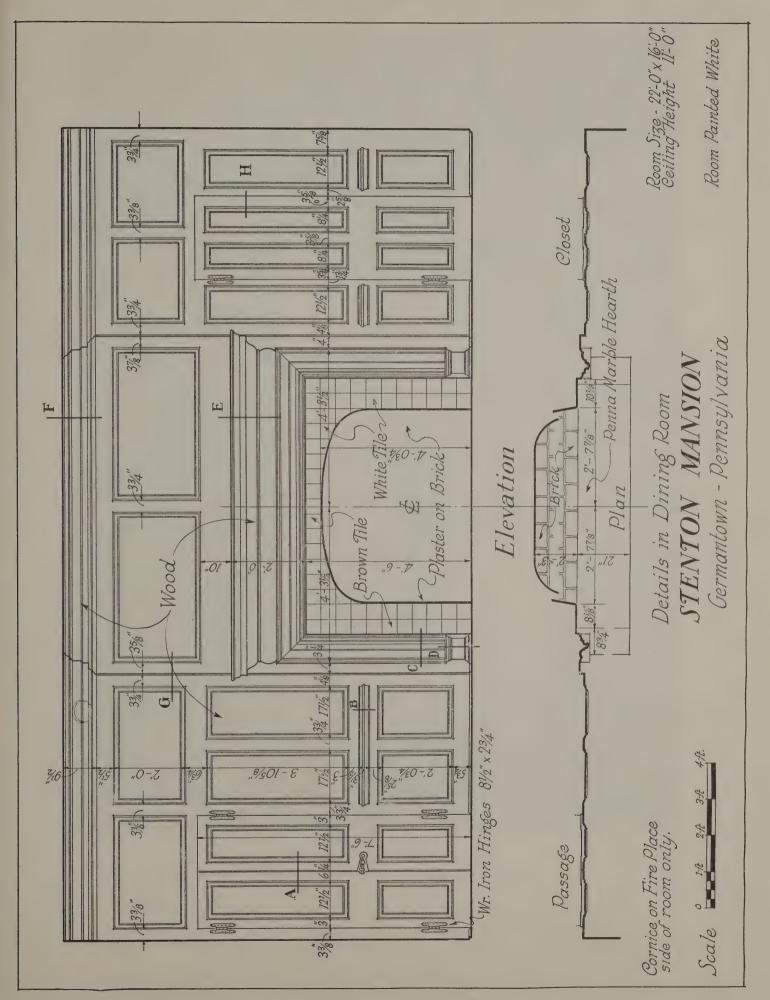
ELEVATION IN NORTH PARLOR. "STENTON"



CHINA CLOSET. NORTH PARLOR. "STENTON"

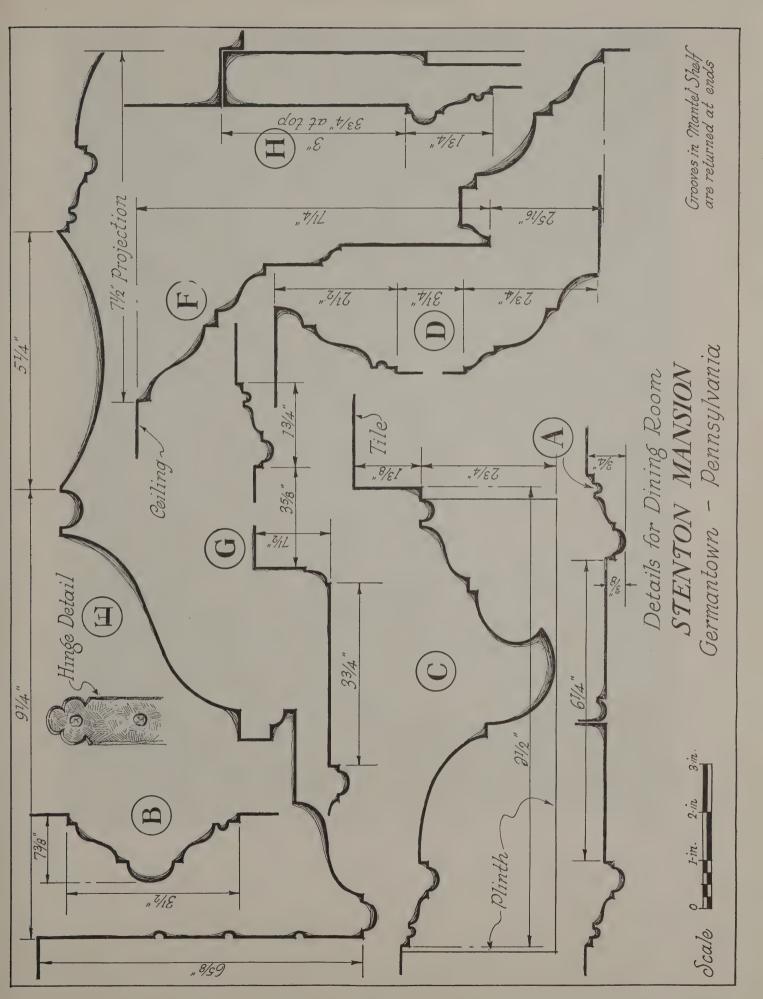


ELEVATION. DINING ROOM. "STENTON"





LOOKING INTO DINING ROOM "STENTON"





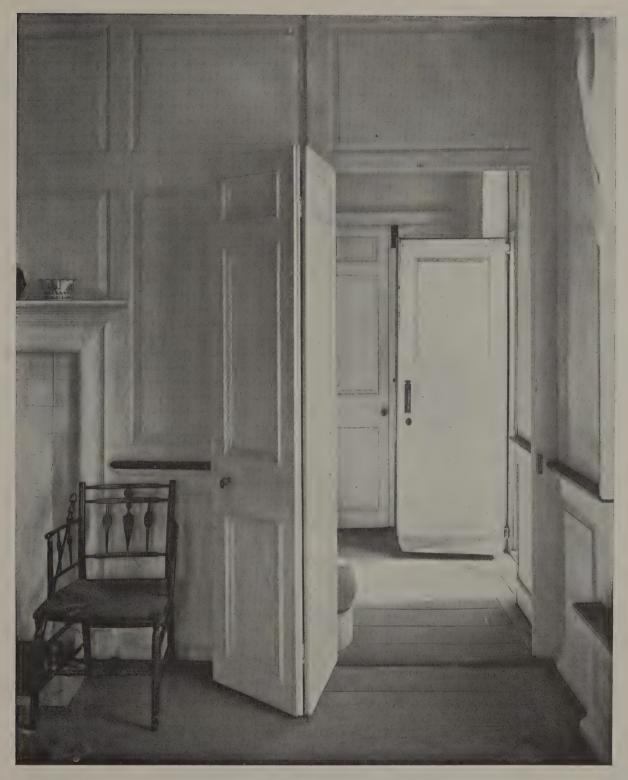
STAIRWAY. "STENTON"



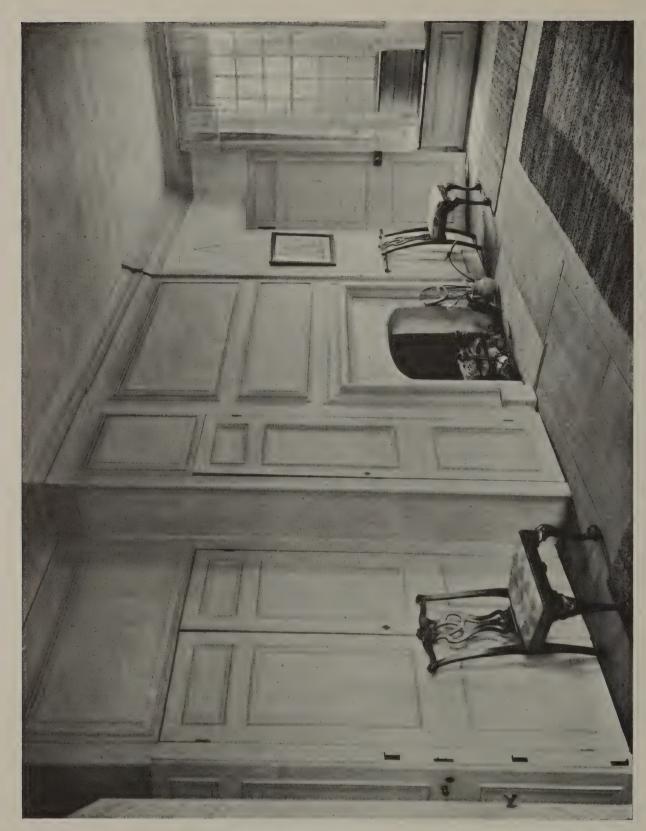
BEDROOM FIREPLACE. "STENTON"



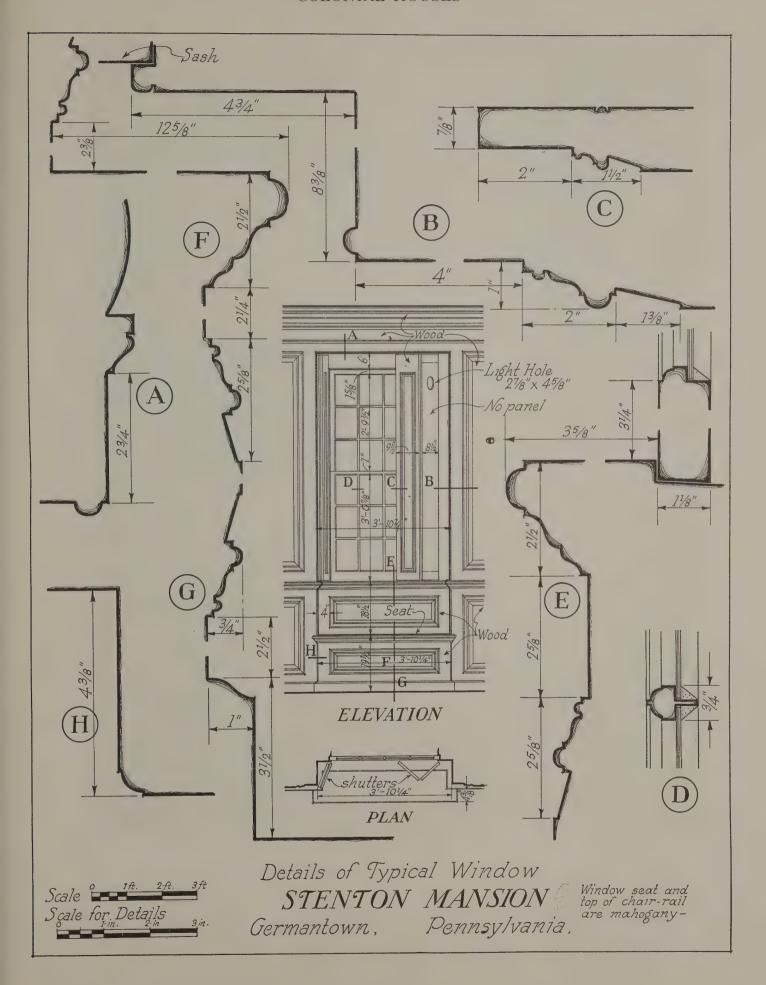
FIREPLACE. WEST BEDROOM. "STENTON"



DOORWAY. WEST BEDROOM. "STENTON"



FIREPLACE AND PANELING. WEST BEDROOM "STENTON"





FIREPLACE. BEDROOM. THIRD FLOOR "STENTON"



FIREPLACE. SMALL BEDROOM "STENTON"



FIREPLACE AND PANELING. "HOPE LODGE"



ENTRANCE HALL DETAIL. "STENTON"



"BARTRAM HOUSE" (KINGSESSING), WEST PHILADELPHIA Was built as an addition to a small Swedish house already on the site in 1730-31. It was later added to in 1770 (see inscriptions) by John Bartram, America's first distinguished botanist. River front elevation.



INSCRIPTION AND DATE STONE, SOUTH GABLE



INSCRIPTION UNDER SECOND FLOOR WINDOW "BARTRAM HOUSE"



"BARTRAM HOUSE"



SQUARE COLUMN BASE. PORCH



DETAIL OF STONE WORK. WINDOW



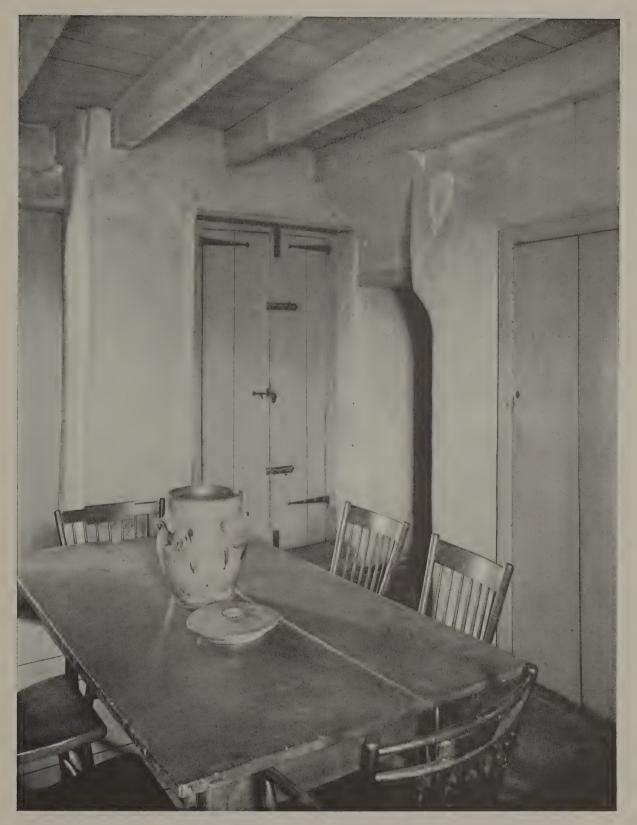
DETAIL OF CARVED STONE LINTEL "BARTRAM, HOUSE"



ENTRANCE HALL. "BARTRAM HOUSE"



STAIRWAY. FIRST FLOOR "BARTRAM HOUSE"



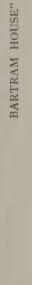
DETAIL. KITCHEN. "BARTRAM HOUSE"



FIRE PLACE IN KITCHEN "BARTRAM HOUSE"



DINING ROOM TO ENTRANCE HALL







DINING ROOM FIREPLACE "BARTRAM HOUSE"



DETAIL IN DINING ROOM "BARTRAM HOUSE"



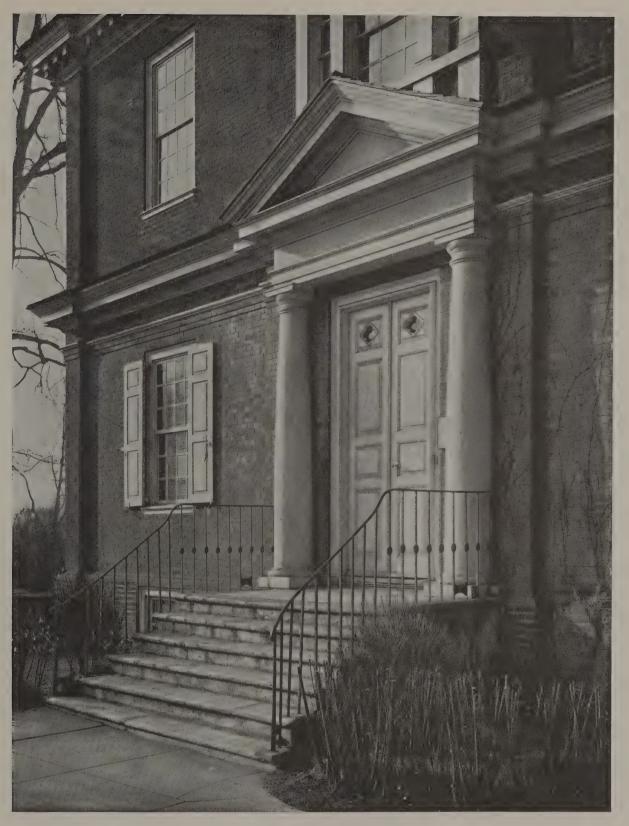
BED ROOM. SECOND FLOOR "BARTRAM HOUSE"



SECOND FLOOR HALLWAY "BARTRAM HOUSE"



"WOODFORD," FAIRMOUNT PARK
Was built by William Coleman, 1756, later passing into the hands of David Franks, a prominent Tory during the revolution.



MAIN ENTRANCE DOOR "WOODFORD"



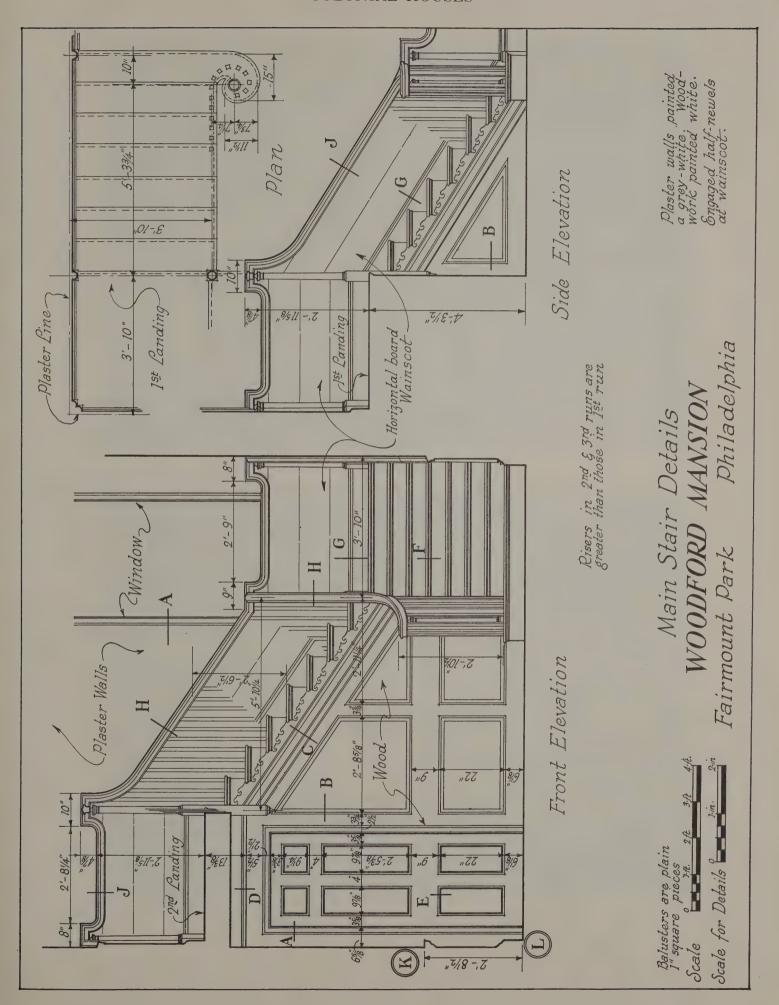
INTERIOR. SIDE ENTRANCE DOOR "WOODFORD"



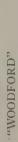
DETAIL IN ENTRANCE HALL "WOODFORD"



STAIRWAY. "WOODFORD"

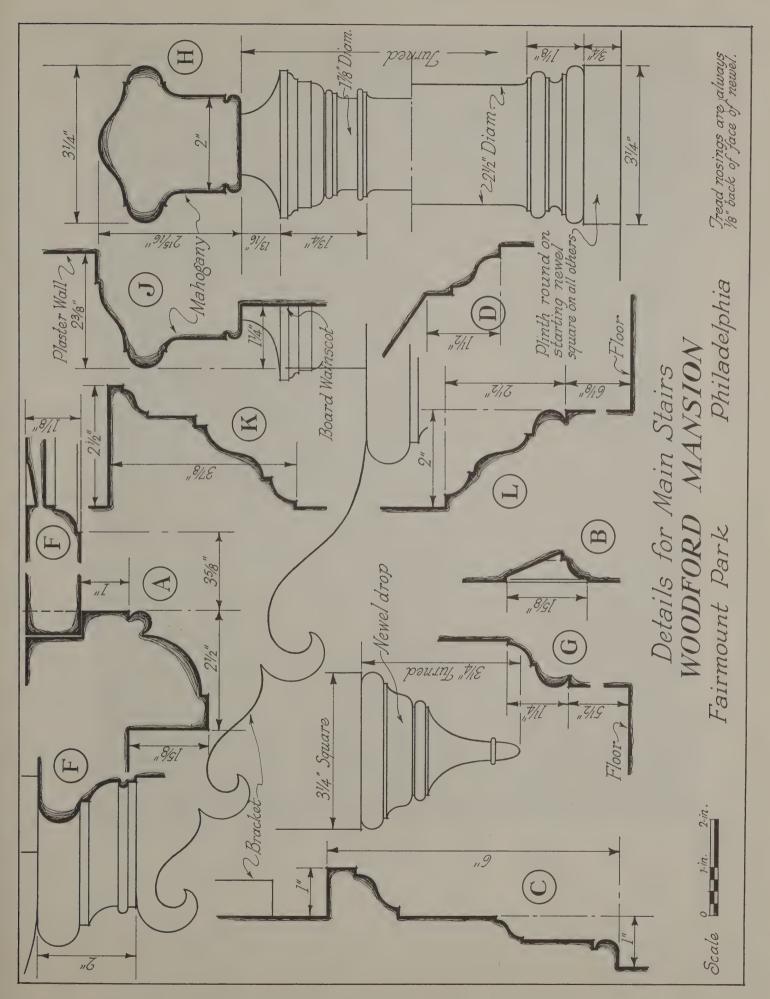


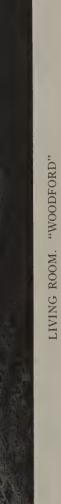


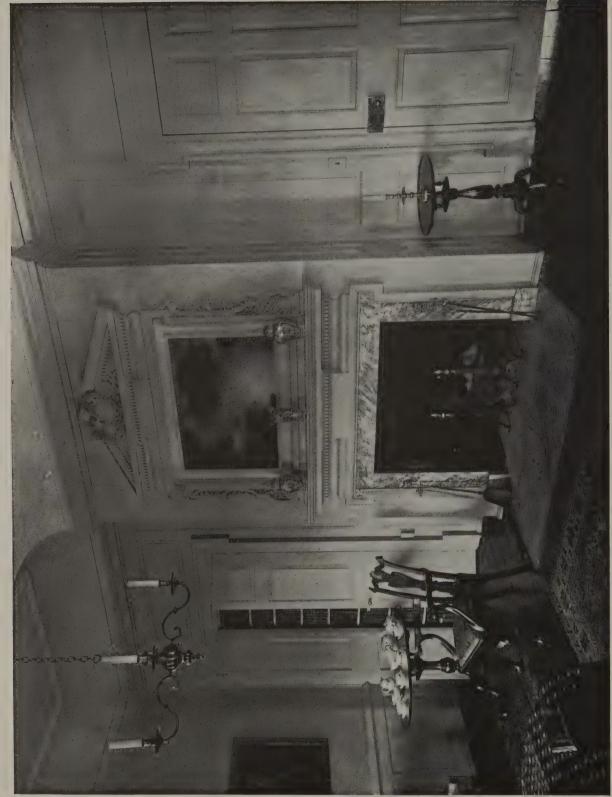


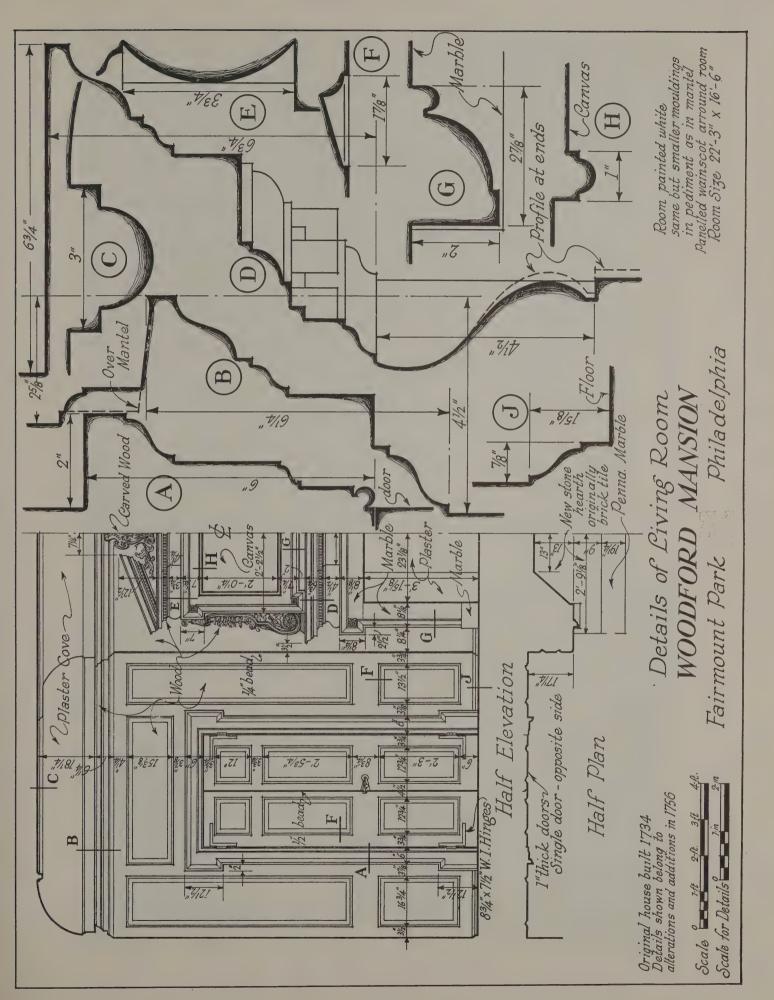


FIREPLACE. SECOND FLOOR BEDROOM.











MANTEL DETAIL



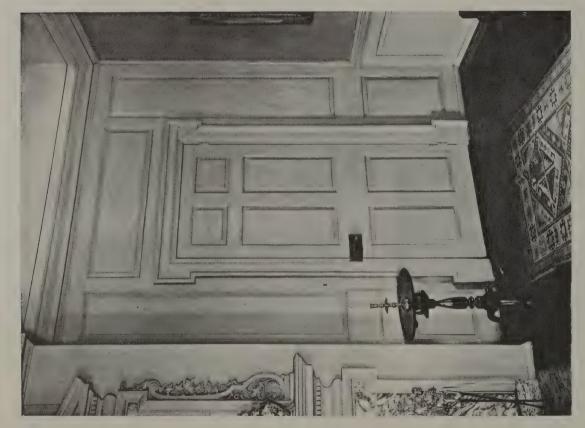
DETAIL OVER MANTEL "WOODFORD"



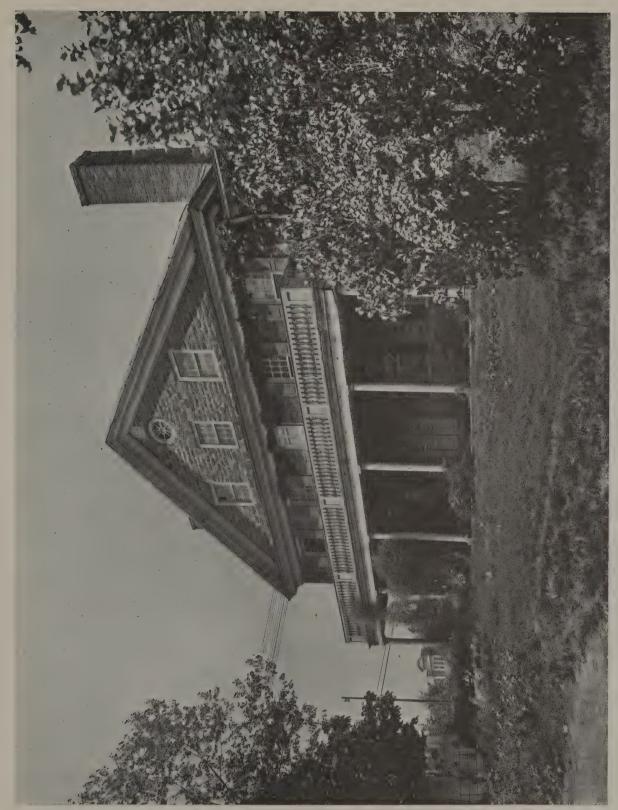
DINING ROOM. "WOODFORD"



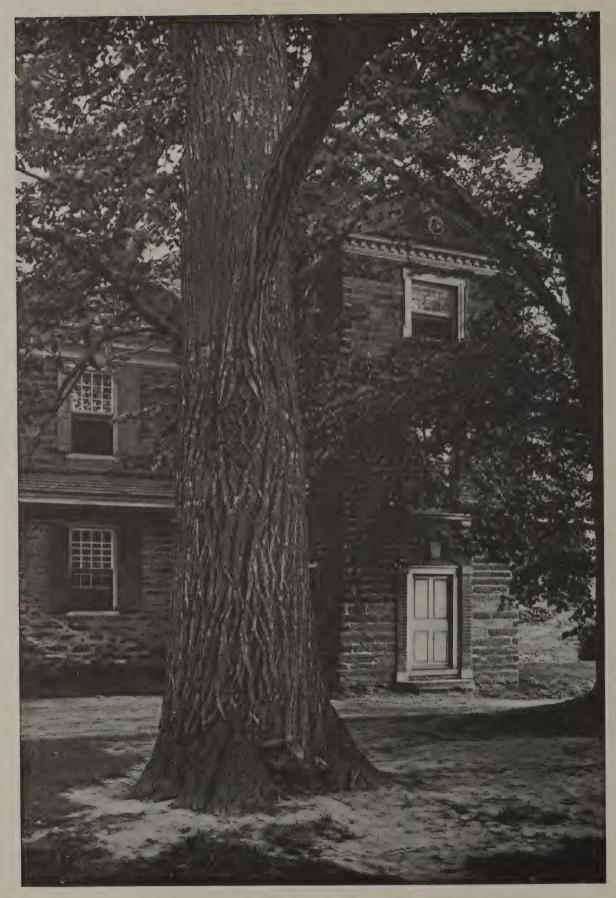
"WOODFORD"



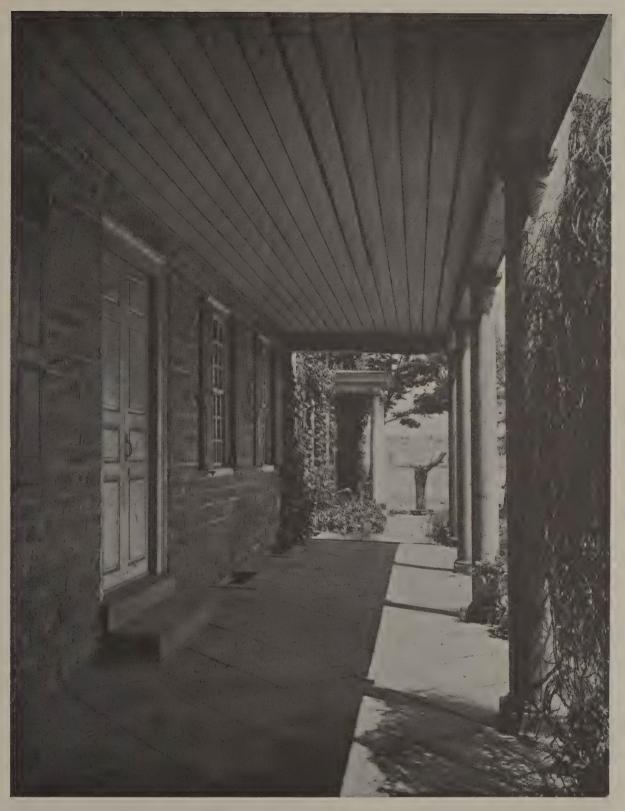
DETAIL DOORWAY. LIVING ROOM



"WHITBY HALL" (KINGSESSING), WEST PHILADELPHIA Was built by James Coultas, Merchant Ship Owner and High Sheriff of Philadelphia from 1758 to 1758. The house was erected in 1754, being an addition to the house already on site. The building has been demolished during the last decade.



MAIN ENTRANCE DOOR "WHITBY HALL"



PORCH DETAIL. "WHITBY HALL"



INTERIOR ELEVATION. MAIN ENTRANCE DOOR "WHITBY HALL"



STAIRWAY. FIRST FLOOR "WHITBY HALL"



DETAIL OF NEWEL STAIRWAY "WHITBY HALL"



STAIRWAY LANDING "WHITBY HALL"



WINDOW SEAT. STAIR LANDING "WHITBY HALL"



STAIRWAY SECOND FLOOR "WHITBY HALL"



FIREPLACE AND PANELING. MAIN PARLOR "WHITBY HALL"

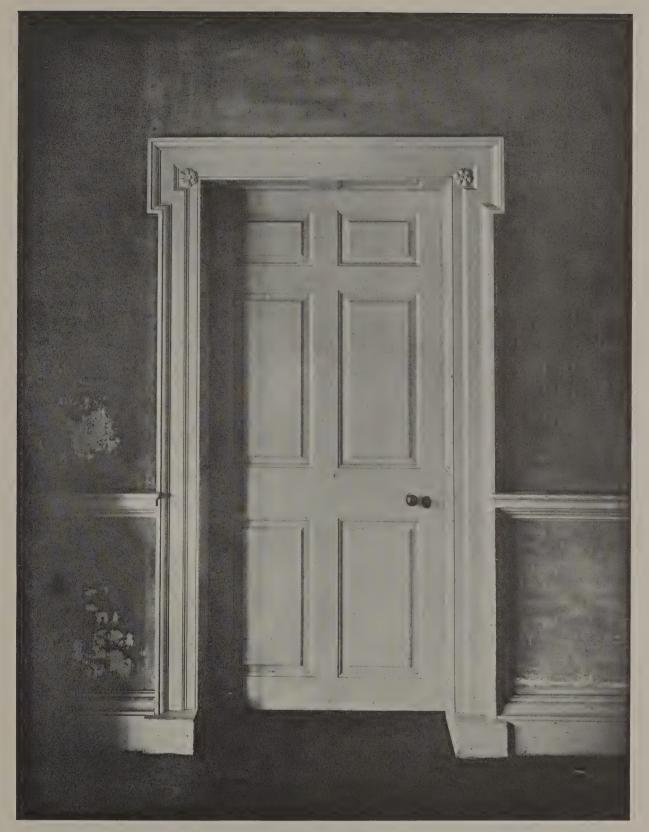


DETAIL. FIREPLACE. MAIN PARLOR "WHITBY HALL"





DETAIL. TOPS OF CHINA CLOSETS. MAIN PARLOR "WHITBY HALL"



DETAIL OF DOORWAY "WHITBY HALL"



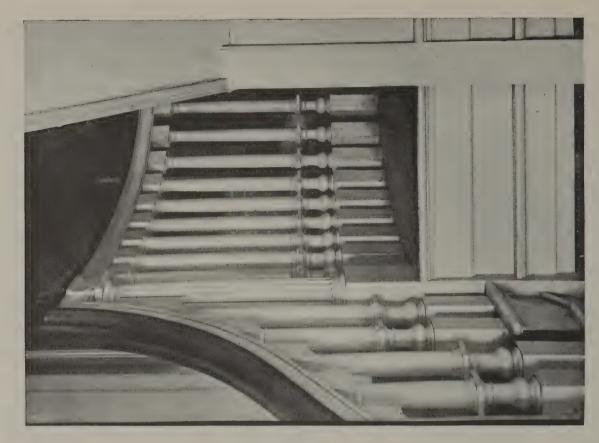
DETAIL OF WINDOW. FIRST FLOOR. "WHITBY HALL"

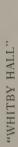


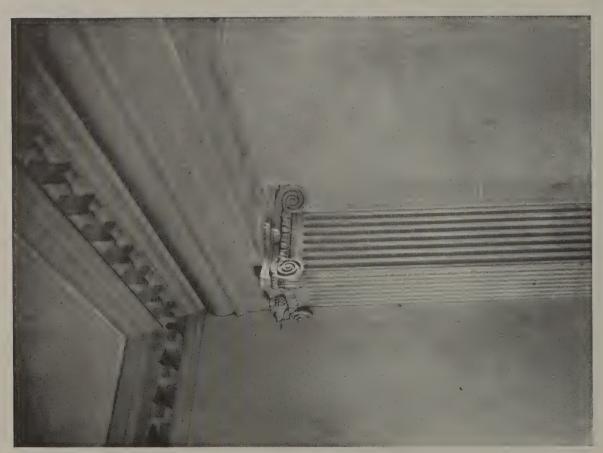
DETAIL OF WINDOW. SECOND FLOOR "WHITBY HALL"



PANELING IN BEDROOM. "WHITBY HALL"







DETAIL, STAIR LANDING

DETAIL IN STAIR HALL



"BELMONT" (BLACKLEY TOWNSHIP), FAIRMOUNT PARK
Here was born and died Hon. Richard Peters, Commissioner of War during the revolution. The house was built in
1742-3 by William Peters, his father. The exterior of the house has been so altered that hardly a vestige of its original
self remains. Mantel in Parlor.



DOOR TO STAIR HALL "BELMONT"



DETAIL OF NEWEL. STAIRWAY "BELMONT"

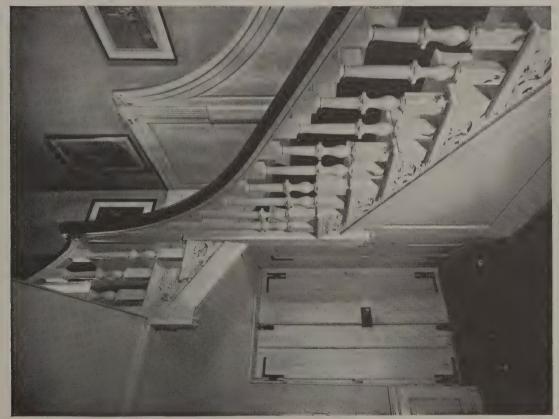


ARCHWAY. SECOND FLOOR HALL "BELMONT"



STAIR LANDING. SECOND FLOOR







RAMP. STAIR WAINSCOT



STAIR BRACKET DETAIL "BELMONT"



ELEVATION OF PARLOR. "BELMONT"







126





PLASTER DETAILS. CEILING IN PARLOR "BELMONT"



MANTEL DETAIL. SECOND FLOOR BEDROOM



DETAIL OF PEDIMENT OVER MANTEL. PARLOR "BELMONT"



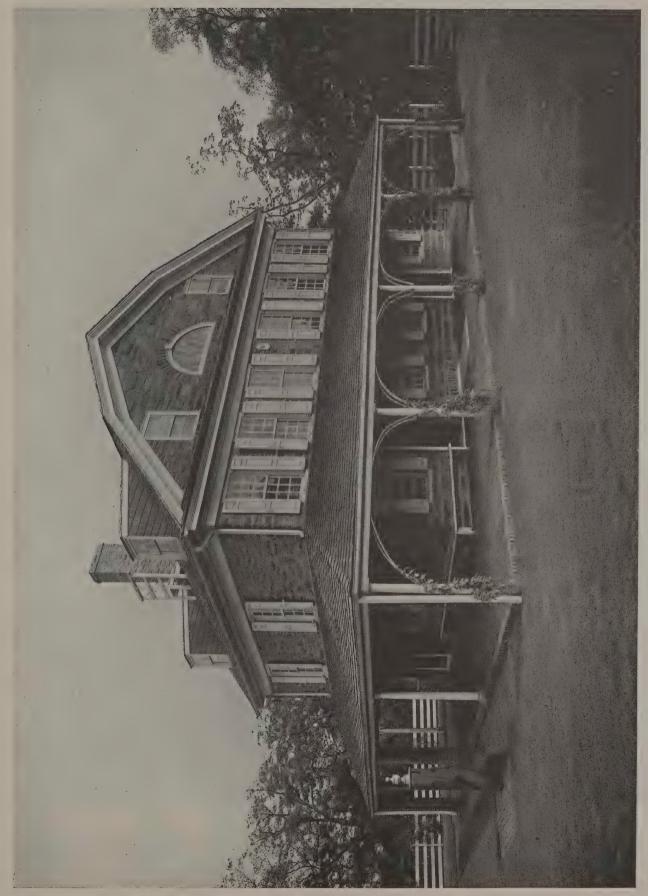
MANTEL. BEDROOM. SECOND FLOOR "BELMONT"



"BELMONT" CORNER FIREPLACE. SECOND FLOOR BEDROOM



FIREPLACE. BODY SERVANTS' ROOM



"CEDAR GROVE" (HARROGATE), FRANKFORD
Was built in 1748 by Elizabeth Coates Paschall, widow of Joseph Paschall. The original two room house was added to at later dates. The house is now preserved in Fairmount Park.



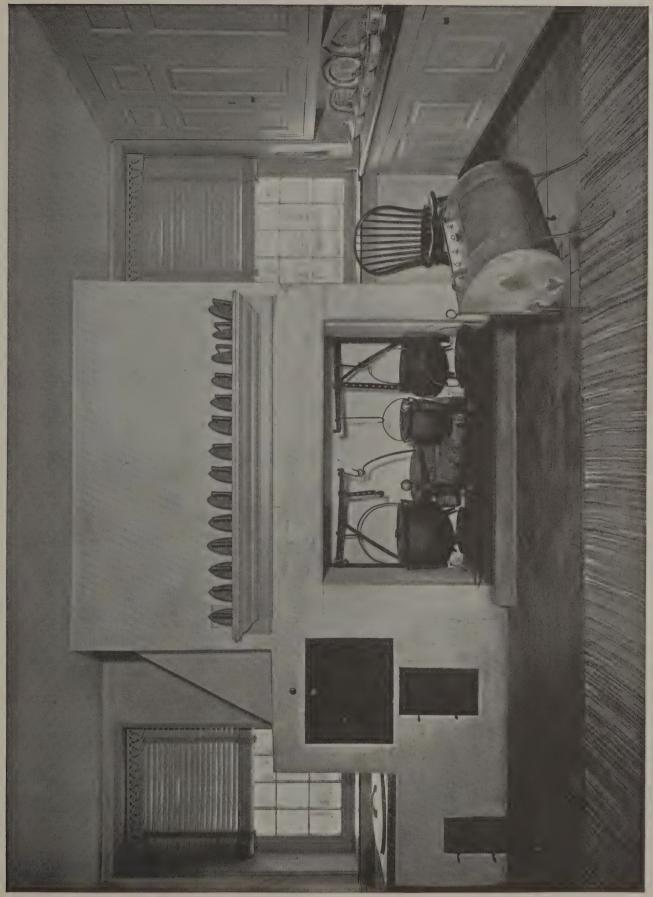
FIRE PLACE. DINING ROOM "CEDAR GROVE"



STAIRWAY TO SECOND FLOOR "CEDAR GROVE"



FIREPLACE. FIRST FLOOR "CEDAR GROVE"



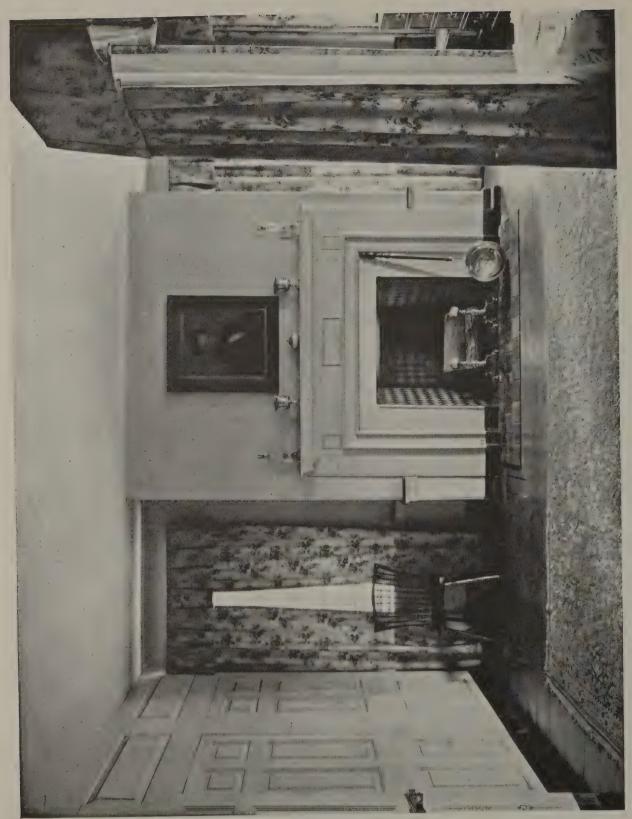
KITCHEN FIREPLACE. "CEDAR GROVE"



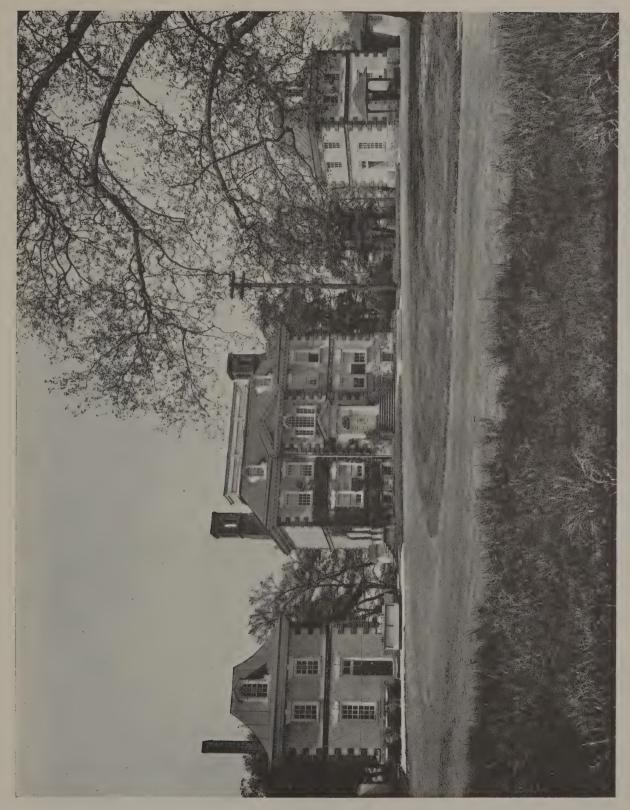
BEDROOM. SECOND FLOOR "CEDAR GROVE"



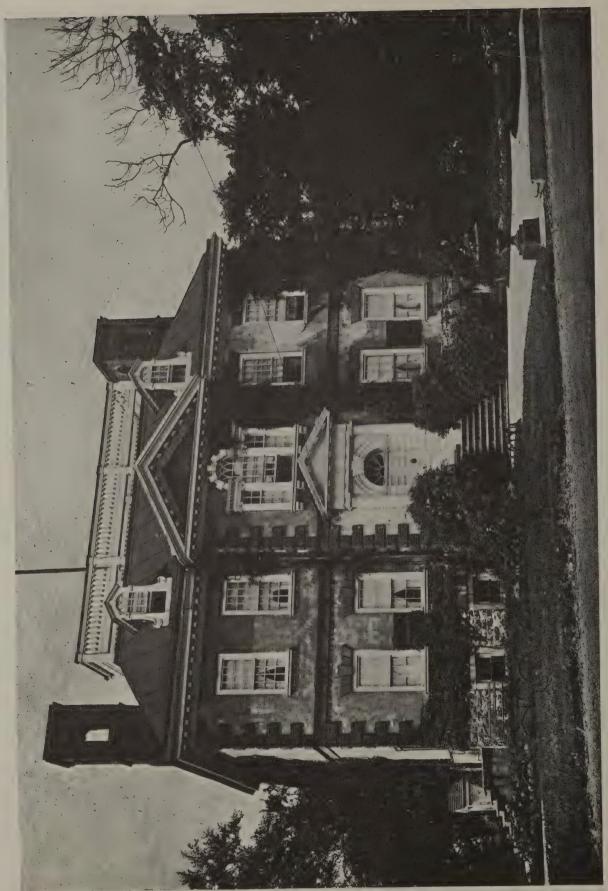
BED ROOM. SECOND FLOOR "CEDAR GROVE"



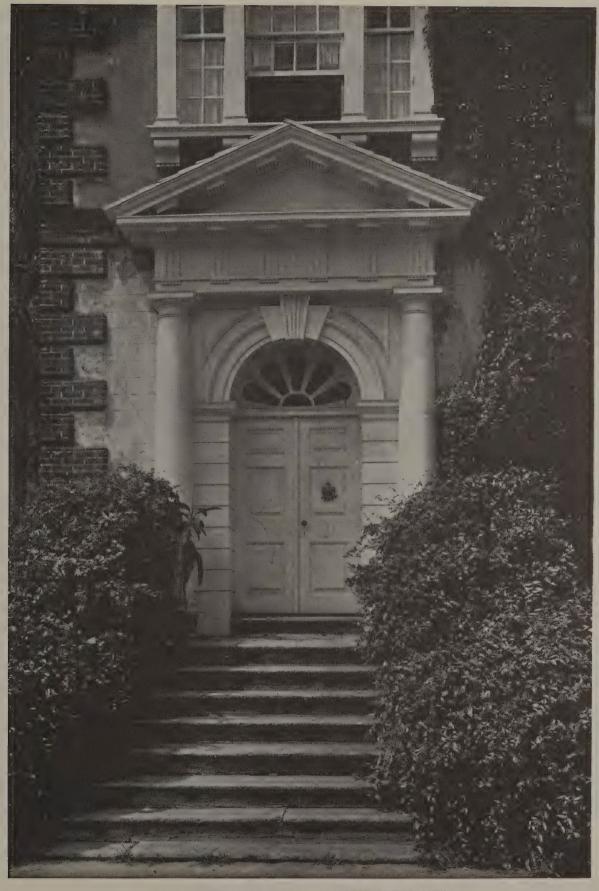
BED ROOM. SECOND FLOOR "CEDAR GROVE"



"MOUNT PLEASANT," FAIRMOUNT PARK
Was built by Captain John Macpherson, 1761. It is one of the most elegant country seats of its period. The grouping is impressive and it is one of the few examples in a perfect state of preservation.



EAST ELEVATION. "MOUNT PLEASANT"



MAIN ENTRANCE DOOR. "MOUNT PLEASANT"



WEST ENTRANCE DOOR. "MOUNT PLEASANT"



OUT BUILDING. "MOUNT PLEASANT"



DETAIL IN ENTRANCE HALL "MOUNT PLEASANT"



ENTRANCE HALL. LOOKING TOWARD STAIRWAY "MOUNT PLEASANT"



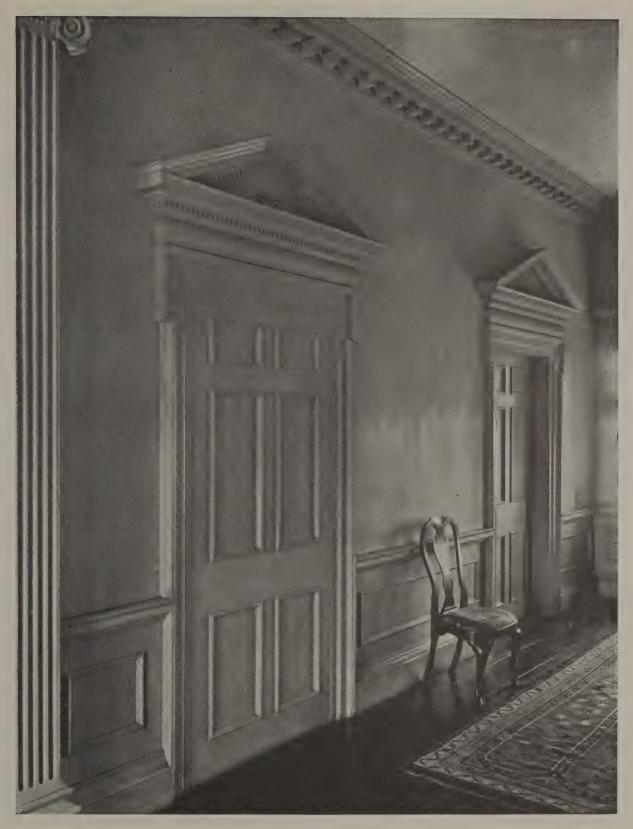
NEWEL. STAIRWAY. "MOUNT PLEASANT"



STAIR DETAIL. "MOUNT PLEASANT"



STAIR LANDING. SECOND FLOOR. "MOUNT PLEASANT"



SECOND FLOOR HALL. "MOUNT PLEASANT"



PALLADIAN WINDOW. SECOND FLOOR HALL. "MOUNT PLEASANT"



DETAIL. ENTRANCE TO STAIR HALL "MOUNT PLEASANT"



DETAIL OF DOORWAYS. "MOUNT PLEASANT"

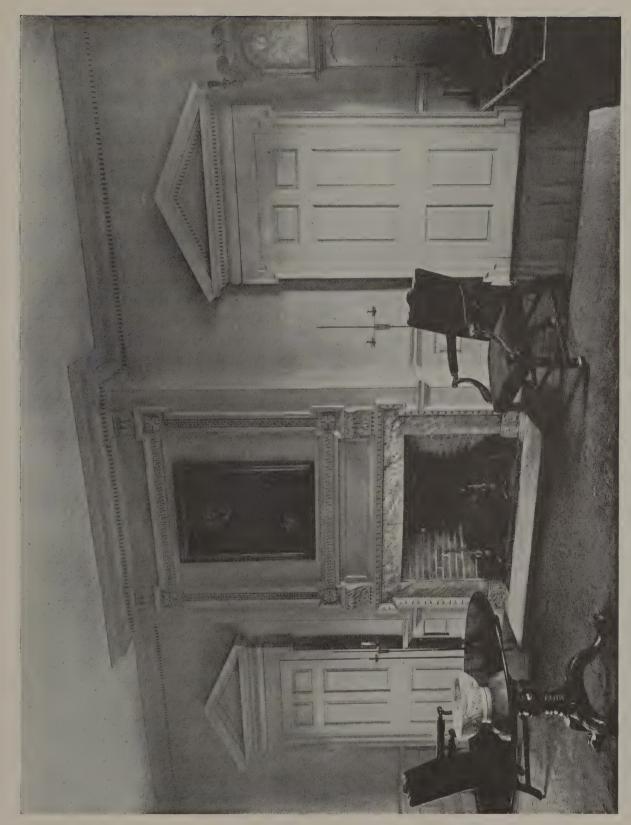




DOORWAY TO EAST BEDROOM "MOUNT PLEASANT"



EAST BEDROOM. "MOUNT PLEASANT"



NORTH ELEVATION OF PARLOR "MOUNT PLEASANT"



SOUTH ELEVATION OF PARLOR "MOUNT PLEASANT"



ENTRANCE HALL TO PARLOR "MOUNT PLEASANT"

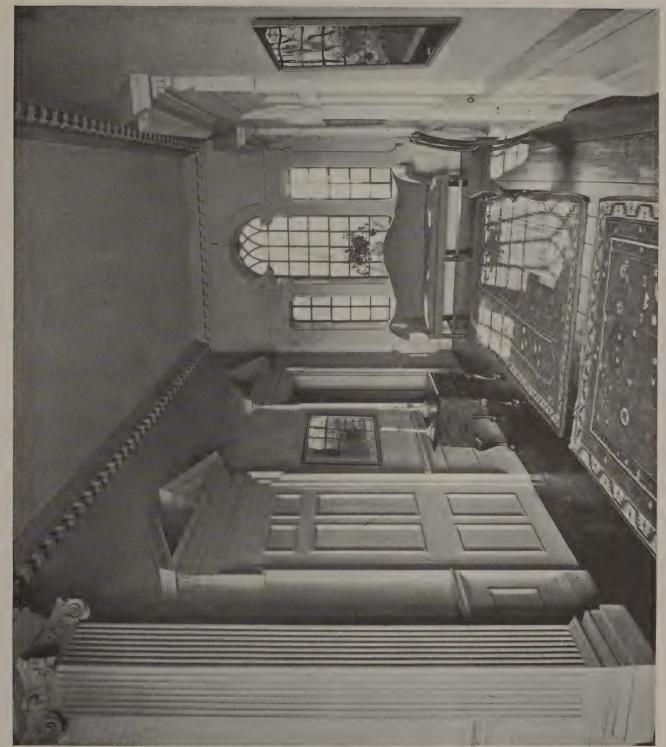




WAINSCOT. PARLOR

"MOUNT PLEASANT"

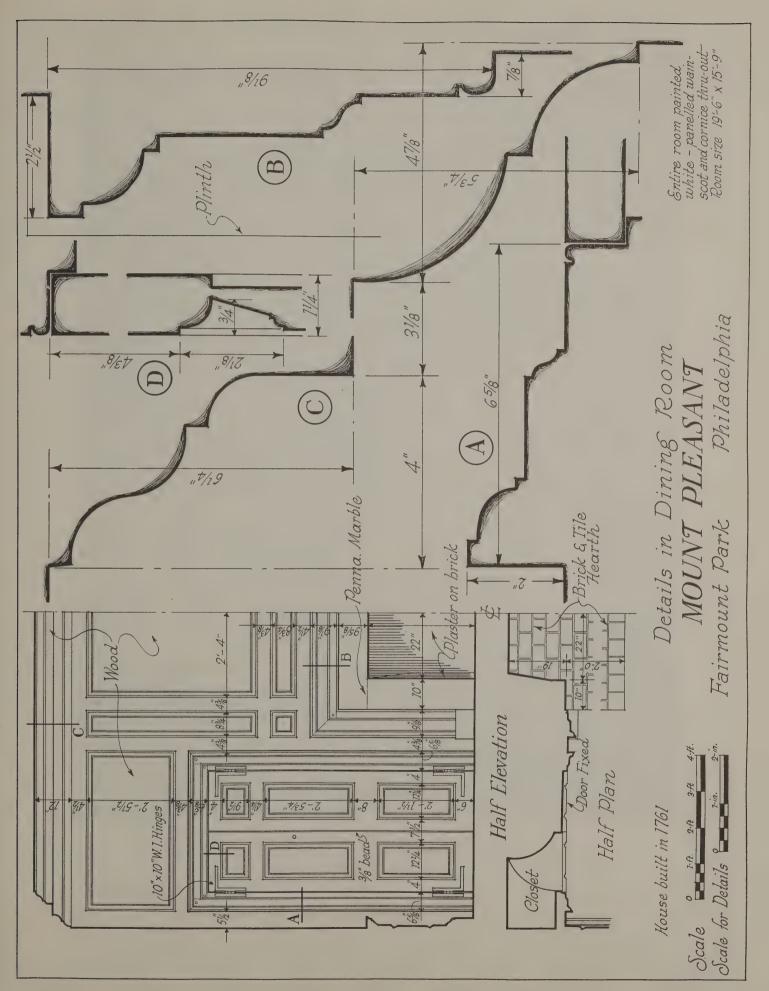
DETAIL OF FIREPLACE. PARLOR



SECOND FLOOR HALLWAY, LOOKING NORTH. "MOUNT PLEASANT"

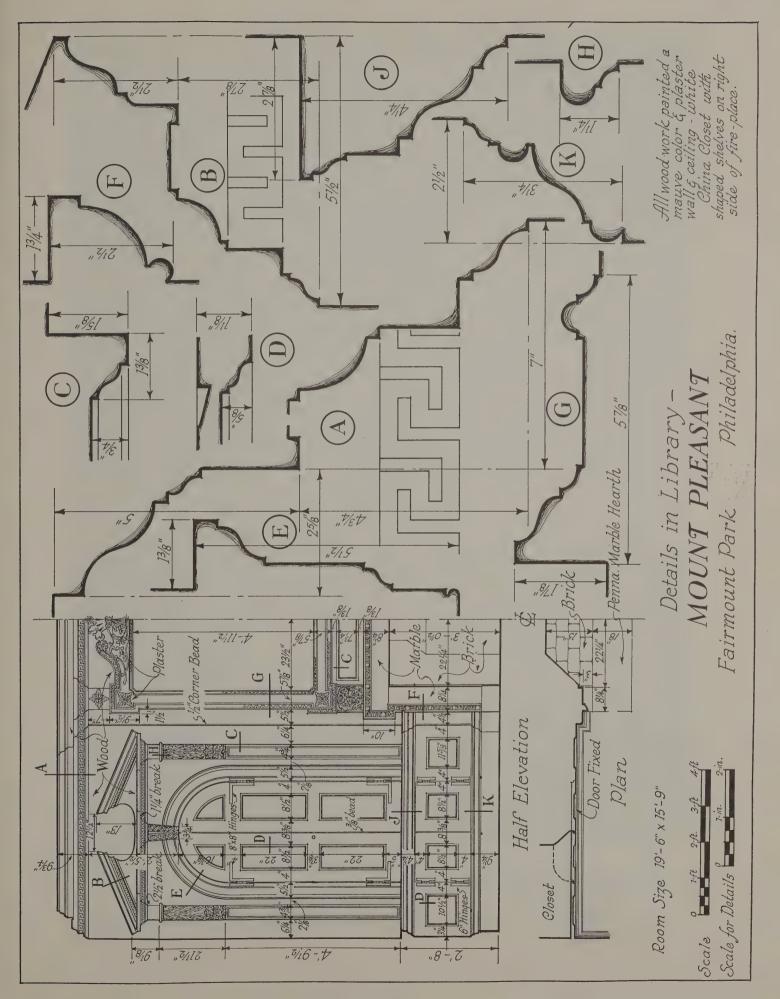


DINING ROOM. "MOUNT PLEASANT"





LIBRARY. SECOND FLOOR "MOUNT PLEASANT"





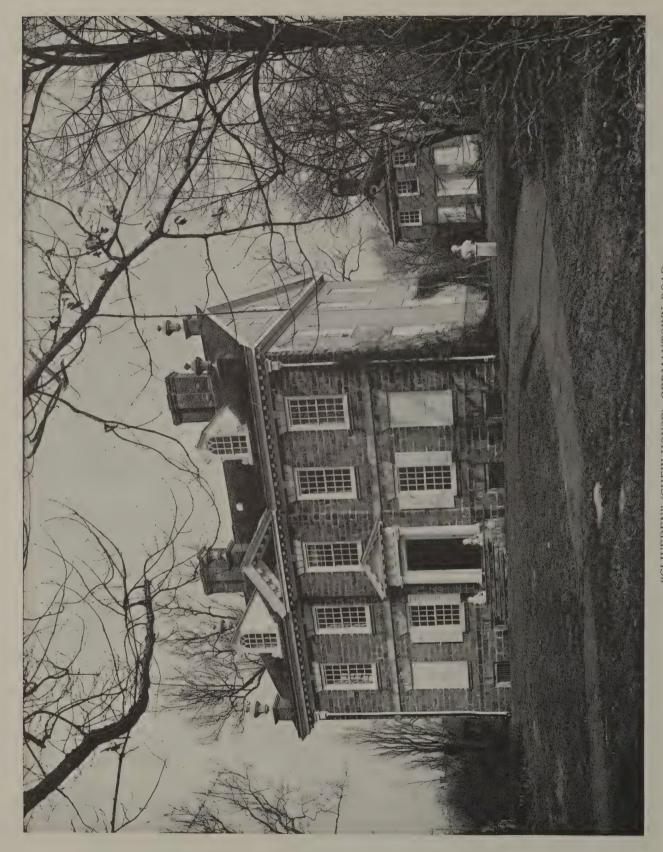
DETAIL OF MANTEL AND CHINA CLOSET. LIBRARY "MOUNT PLEASANT"



"MOUNT PLEASANT"



DETAIL OF PALLADIAN WINDOW



"CLIVEDEN" (CHEW HOUSE), GERMANTOWN ROAD Was built by Benjamin Chew in 1761 as his country seat. The house was occupied by the British in resisting the center of Washington's attack during the Battle of Germantown.



MAIN ENTRANCE "CHEW HOUSE"



ENTRANCE HALL. "CHEW HOUSE"



DOORWAY. ENTRANCE HALL "CHEW HOUSE"



DETAIL. HEAD OF DOORWAY "CHEW HOUSE"



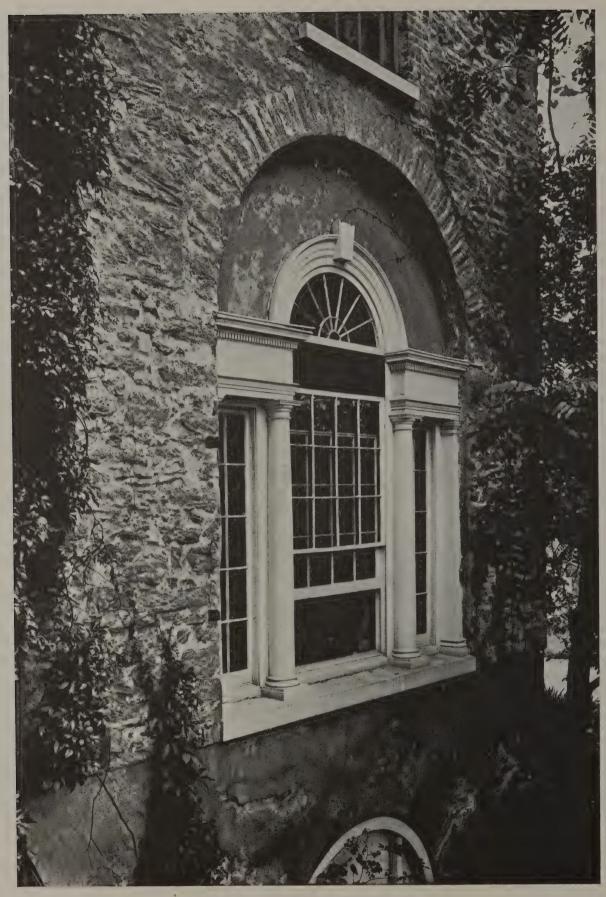
DETAIL OF STAIRWAY "CHEW HOUSE"



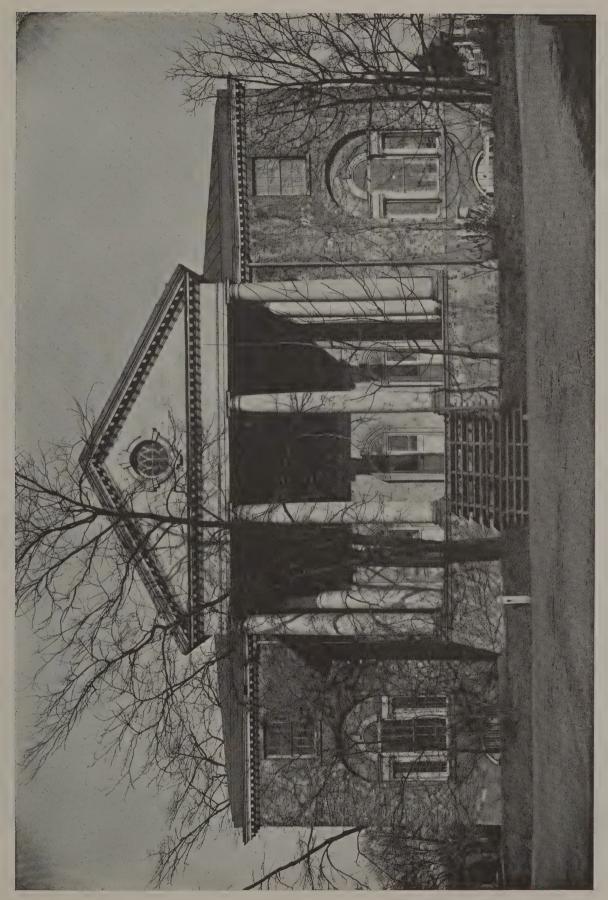
STAIR HALL. "CHEW HOUSE"



"THE WOODLANDS" (BLOCKLEY TOWNSHIP), WEST PHILADELPHIA Was built by William Hamilton, 1770. Like many of the old houses it has two fronts. Extensive gardens surrounded the house. Hamilton introduced the Gingo Tree and the Lombardy Poplar into America.



DETAIL OF WINDOW. "WOODLANDS"



SOUTH ELEVATION. "WOODLANDS"



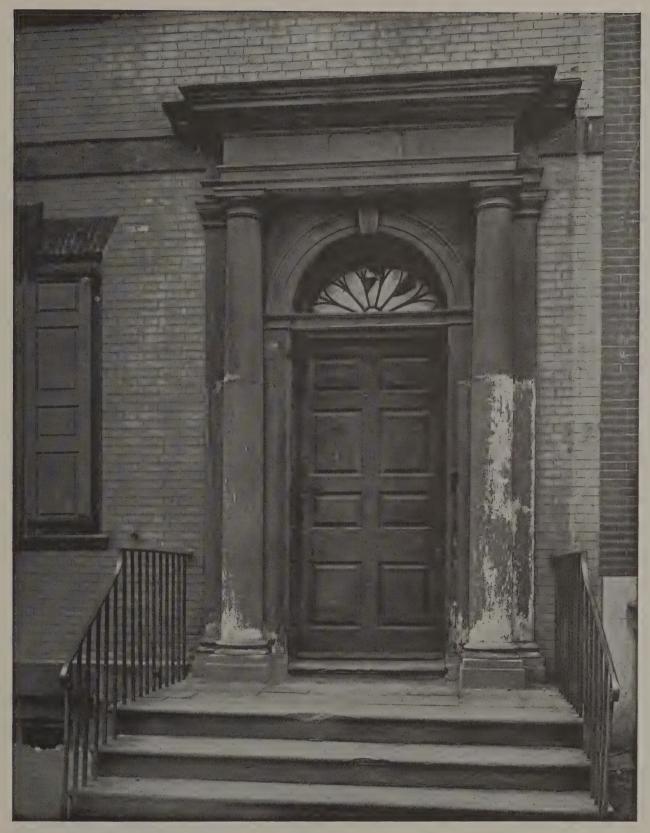


STABLE. "WOODLANDS"



"POWEL HILL," 244 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Was built in 1768 by Chas, Steadman and purchased a year later by Samuel Powel, the last Mayor under the crown and first under the Assembly. The interiors at present repose in the Museums in Philadelphia and New York.

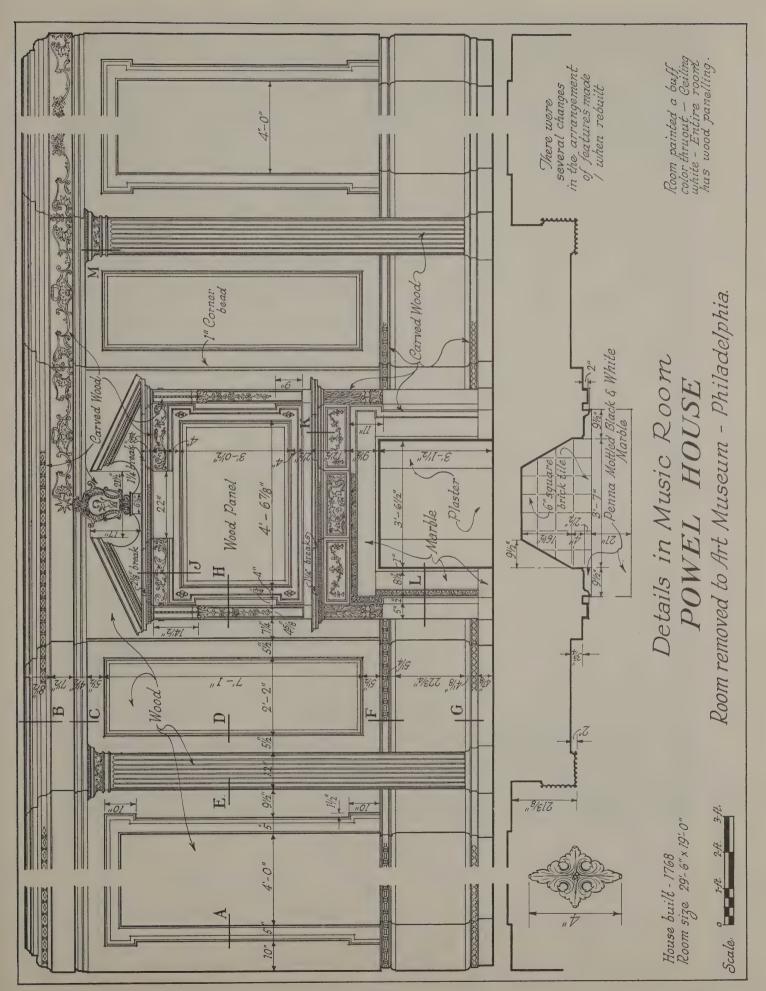


FRONT DOOR "POWEL HOUSE"



MUSIC ROOM. "POWEL HOUSE"

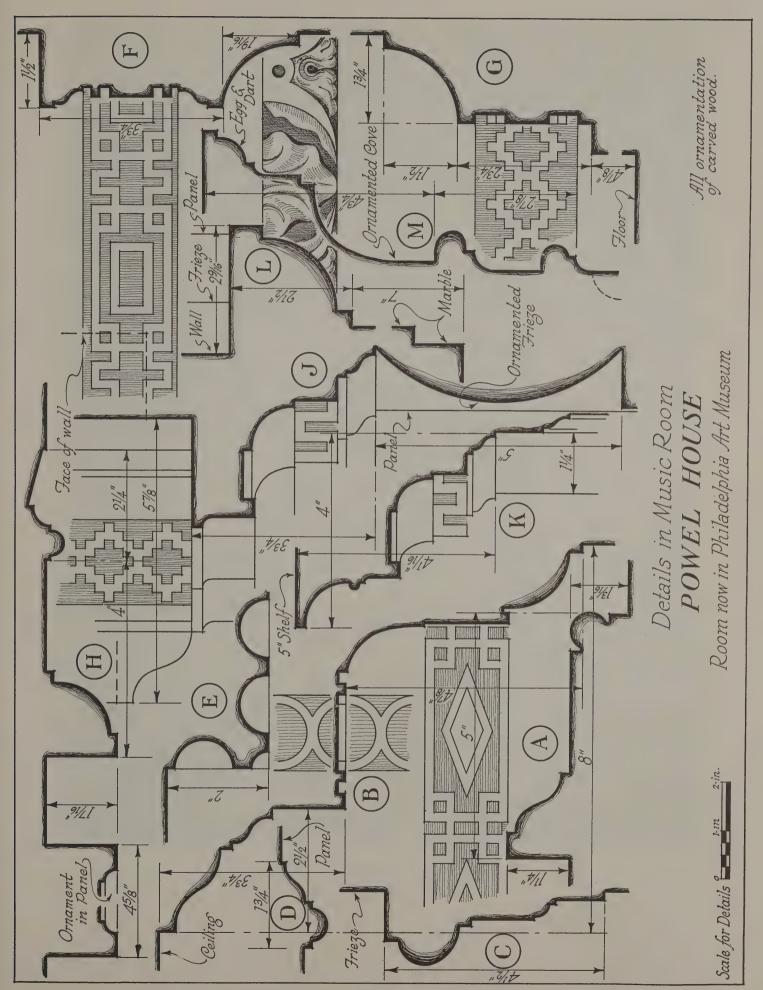
sy of Pennsylvania Museum





Courtesy Pennsylvania Museum

MANTEL. MUSIC ROOM "POWEL HOUSE"



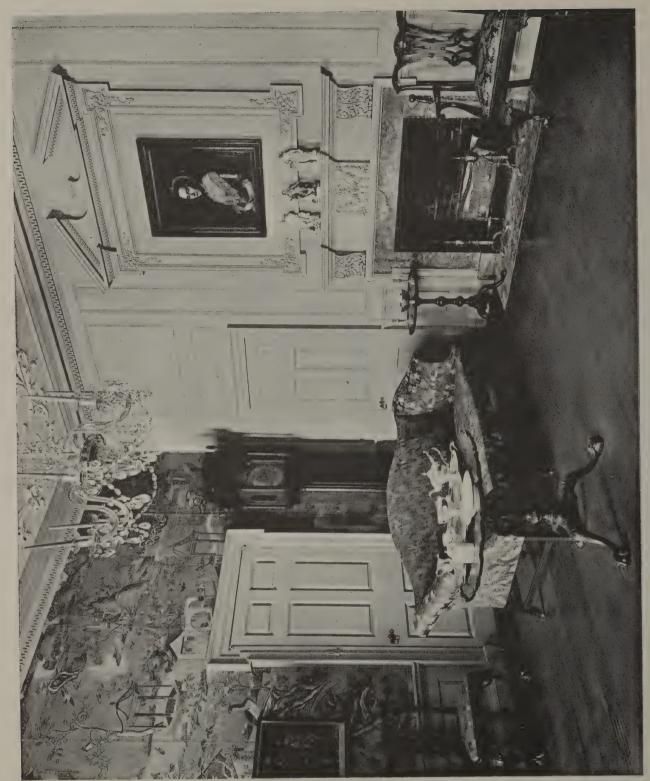


DETAIL OF MANTEL. MUSIC ROOM "POWEL HOUSE"



Courtesy Pennsylvania Museum

DOORWAY IN MUSIC ROOM "POWEL HOUSE"



PARLOR. SECOND FLOOR "POWEL HOUSE"

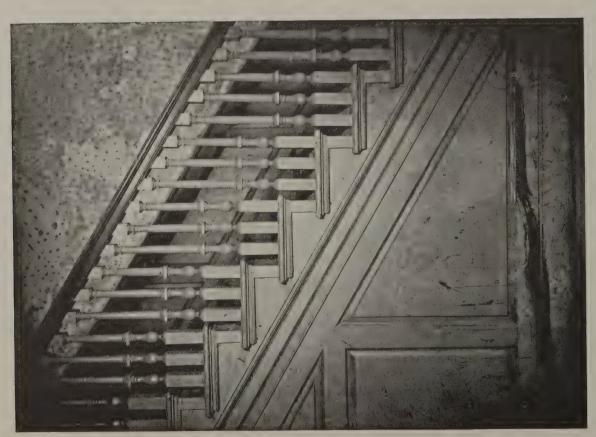
Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City



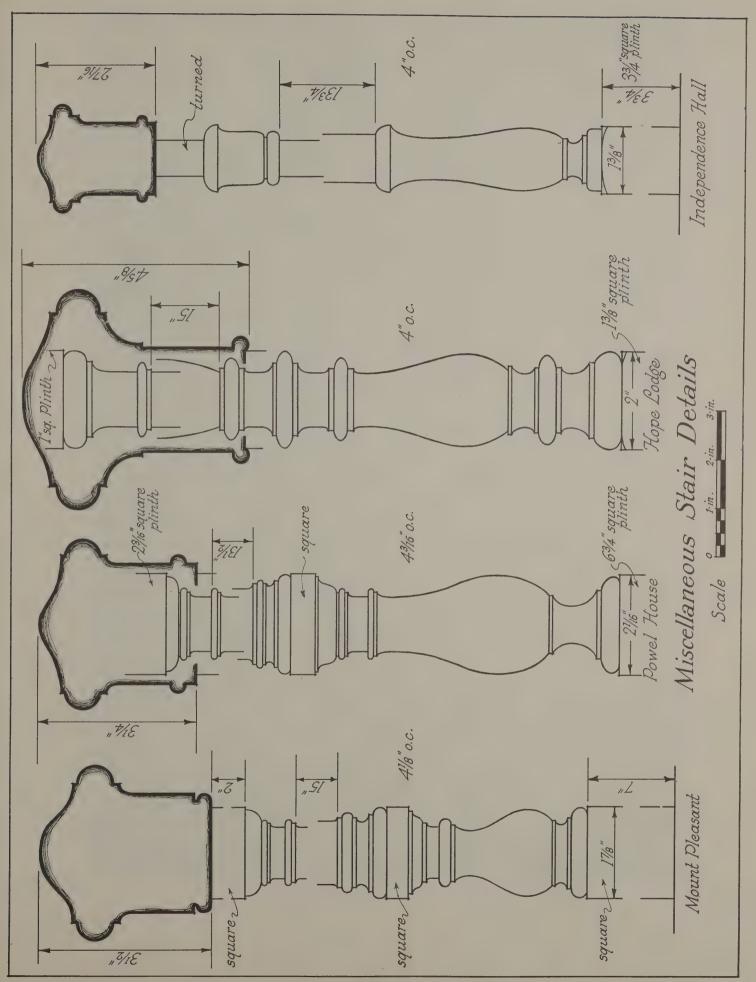
DETAIL OF MANTEL, MUSIC ROOM (BEFORE REMOVAL) "POWEL HOUSE"

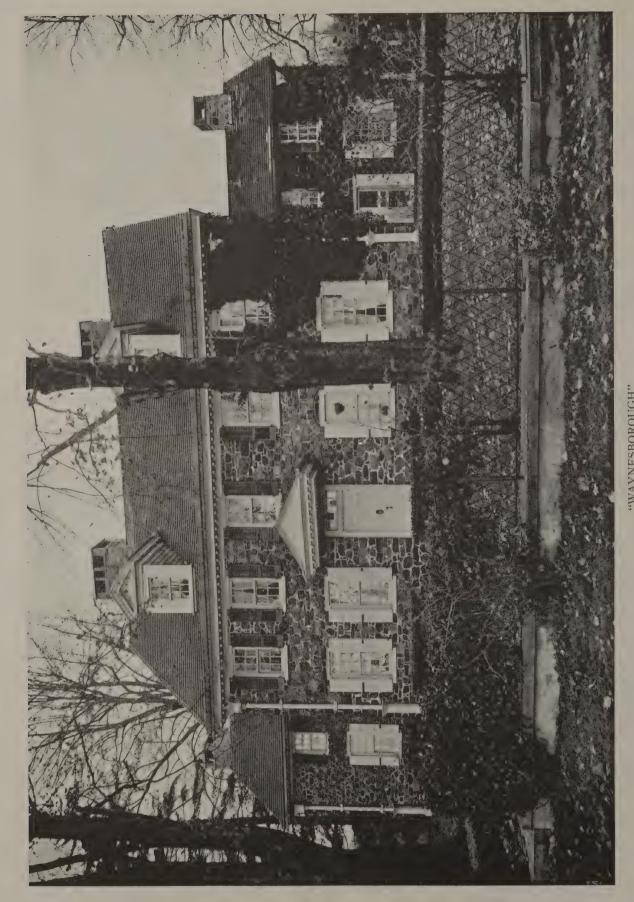


STAIR LANDING. SECOND FLOOR "POWEL HOUSE"



STAIRWAY "POWEL HOUSE"





"WAYNESBOROUGH".

The home of General Anthony Wayne, in the County of Chester, Penna., is situated two miles from Paoli. It is built of brown irregular stone, with a wing at either end. The home was built by Isaac Wayne, 1724.



MAIN DOORWAY. "WAYNE HOUSE"



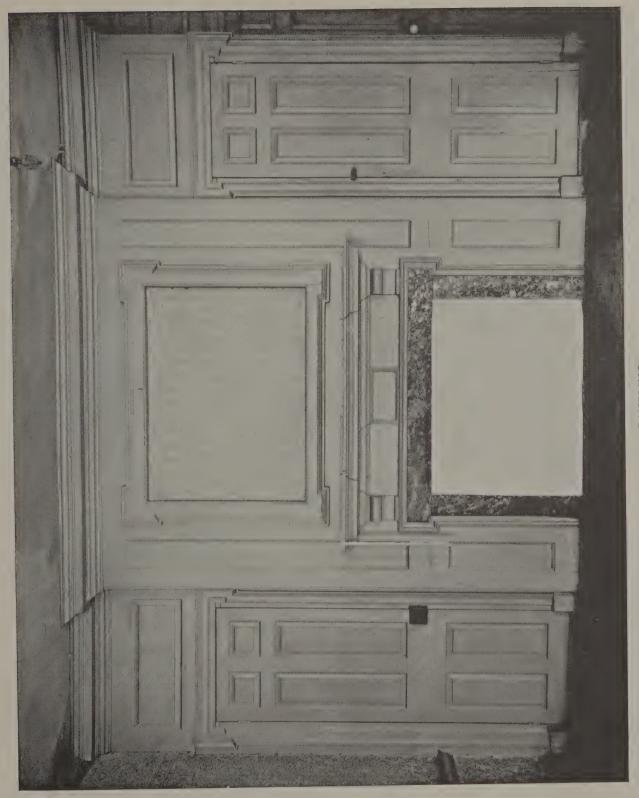
ENTRANCE HALL. "WAYNE HOUSE"



STAIRWAY. "WAYNE HOUSE"



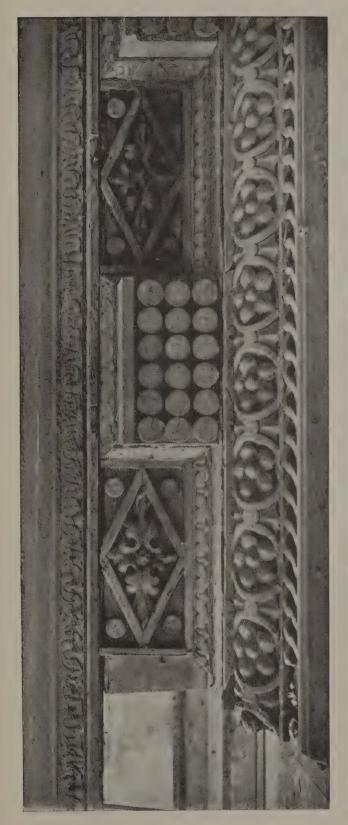
DRAWING ROOM. "WAYNE HOUSE"



PANELING HOUSE AT FOURTH AND SPRUCE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

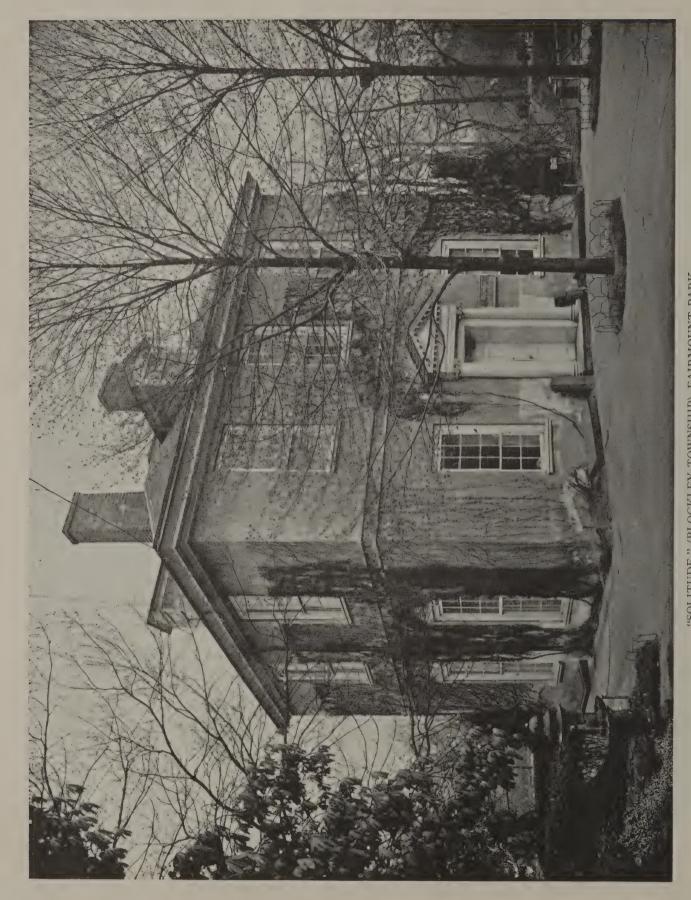


"BLACKWELL HOUSE," 224 PINE STREET
Was built in 1764 by John Stamper, Mayor of Philadelphia in 1759, and purchased by Dr. Blackwell at a later date. Detail Door Head





CORNICE DETAILS. "BLACKWELL HOUSE"



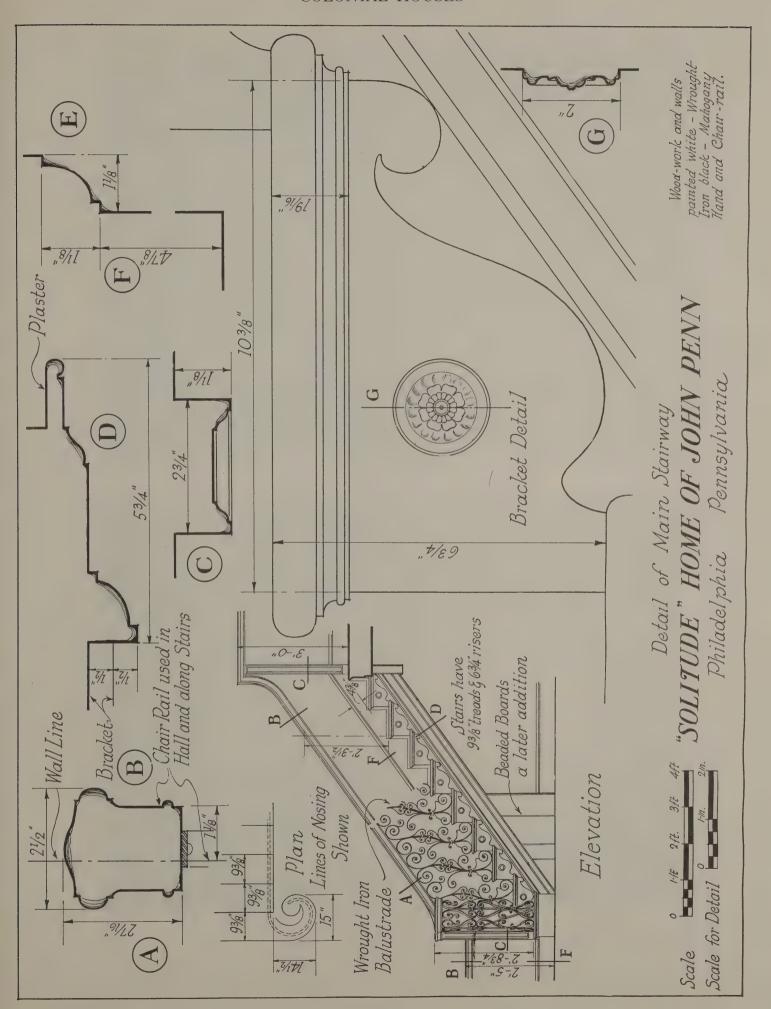
Was built in 1785 by John Penn, a Grandson of the Founder, Wm. Penn. The plaster work is of the finest in the Colonies "SOLITUDE," (BLOCKLEY TOWNSHIP), FAIRMOUNT PARK



ENTRANCE DOOR. "SOLITUDE"



STAIRWAY "SOLITUDE"

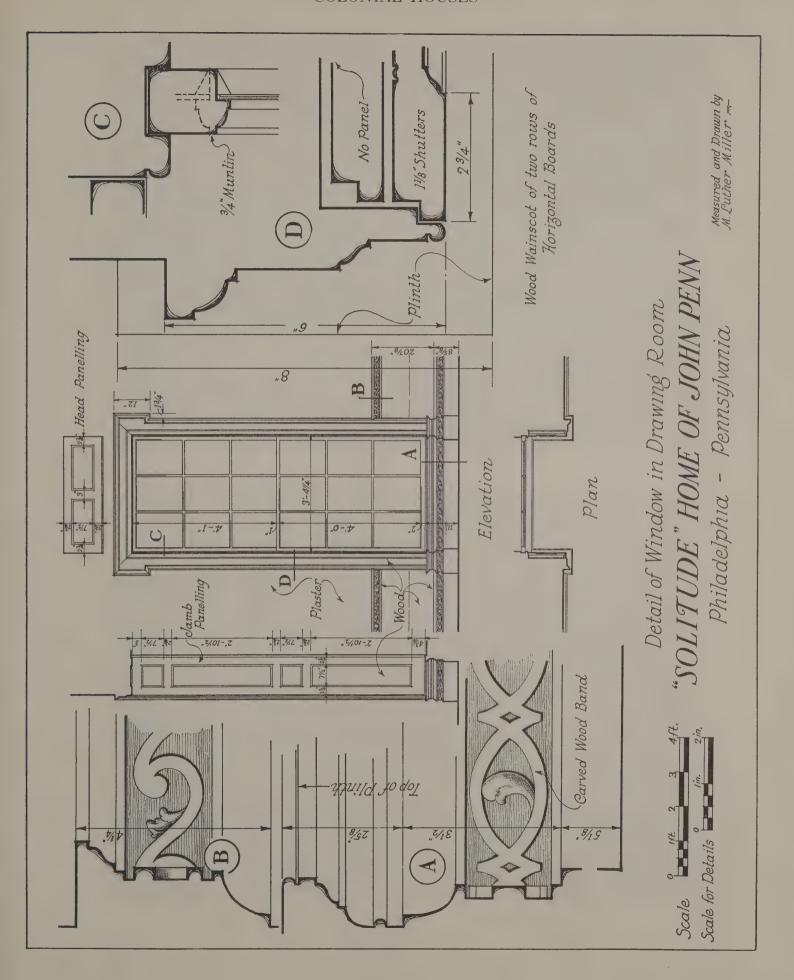




"SOLITUDE"



WINDOW. DRAWING ROOM



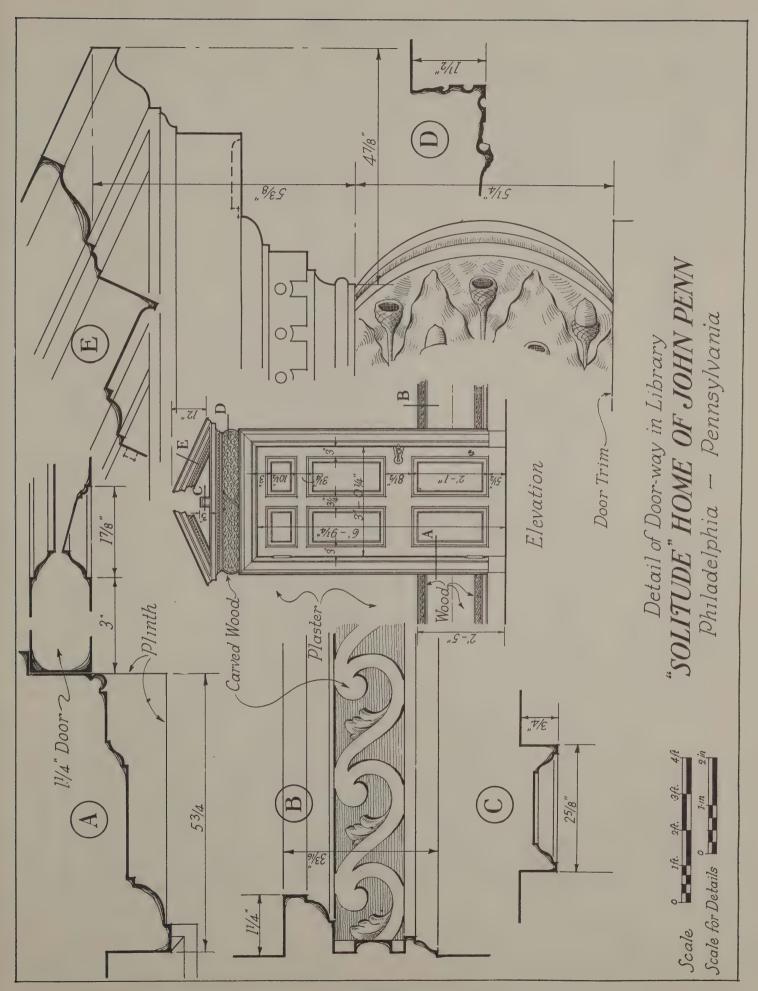


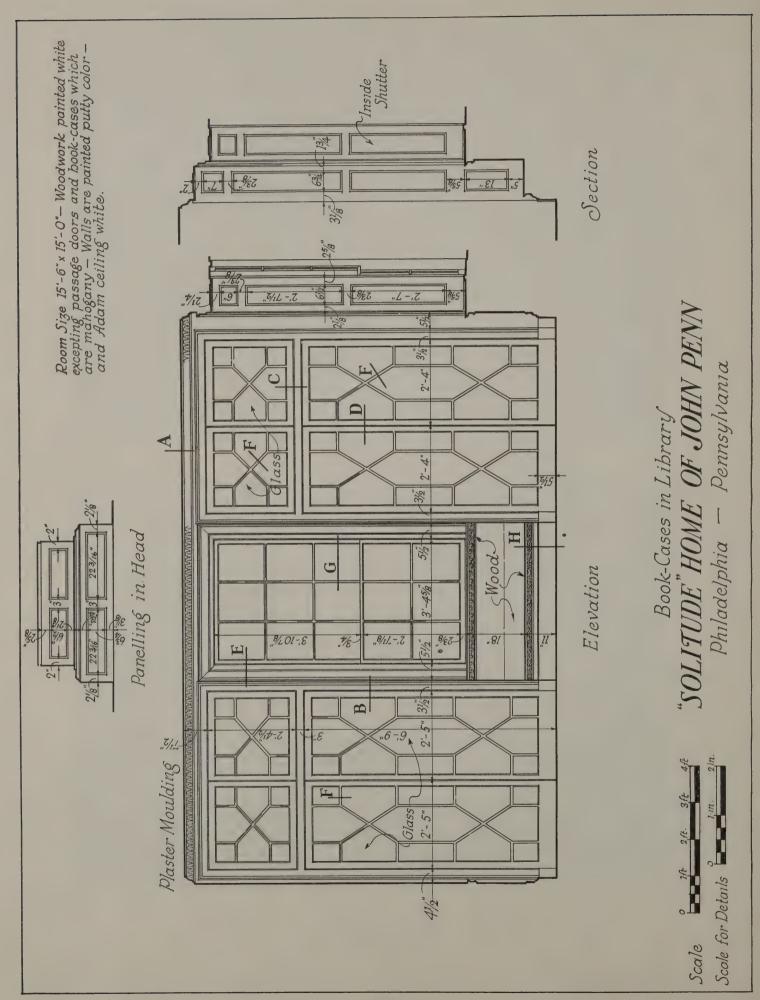
DOORWAY. LIBRARY. SECOND FLOOR

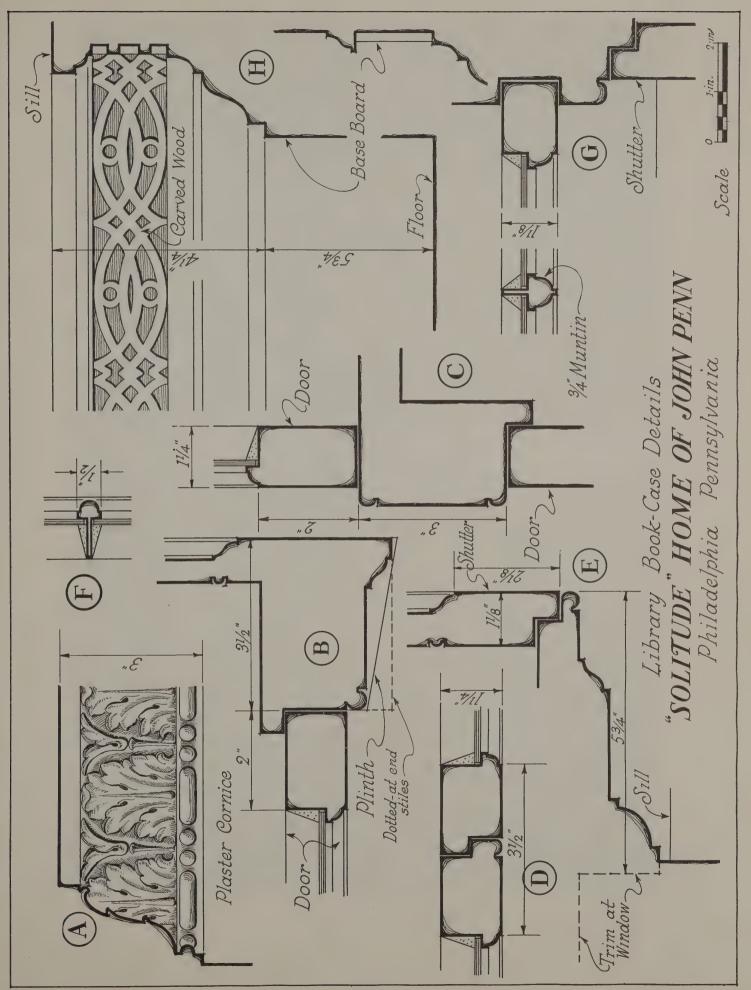


BOOKCASE OVER DOOR. LIBRARY. SECOND FLOOR

"SOLITUDE"









PLASTER CEILING. DRAWING ROOM

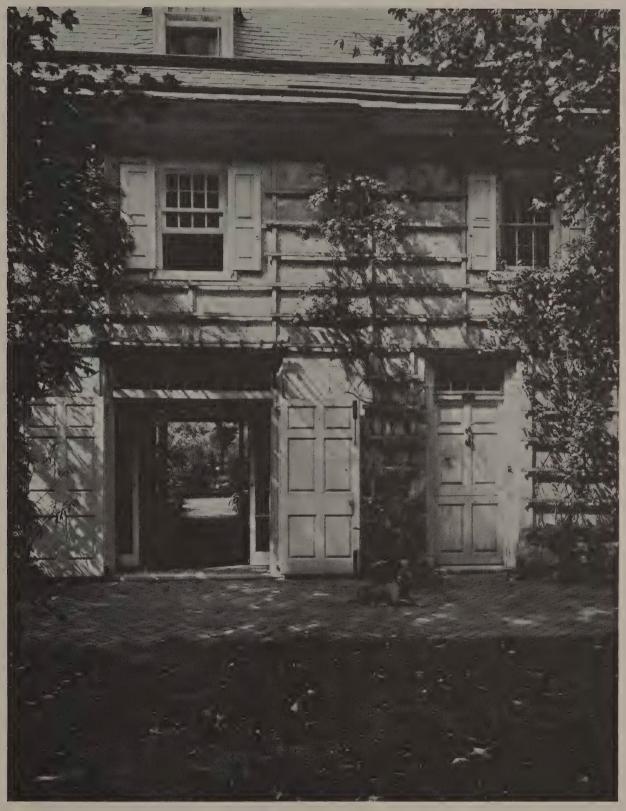


PLASTER CEILING. LIBRARY. SECOND FLOOR "SOLITUDE"

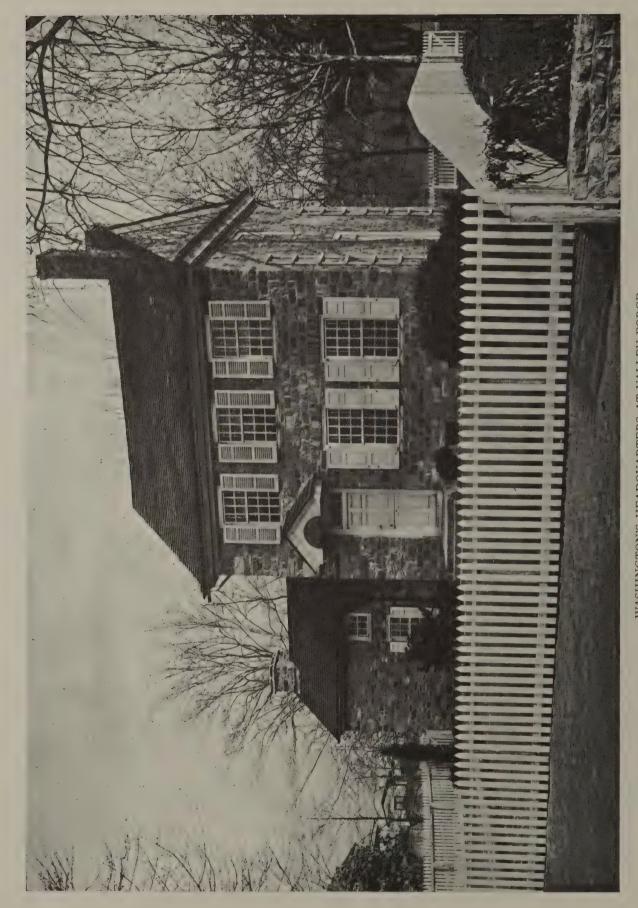


PLASTER DETAIL. DRAWING ROOM "SOLITUDE"

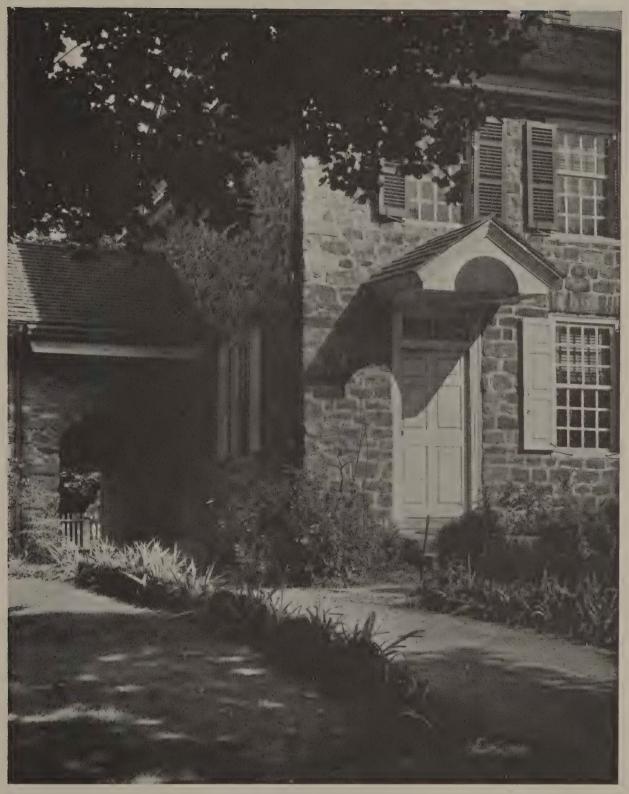




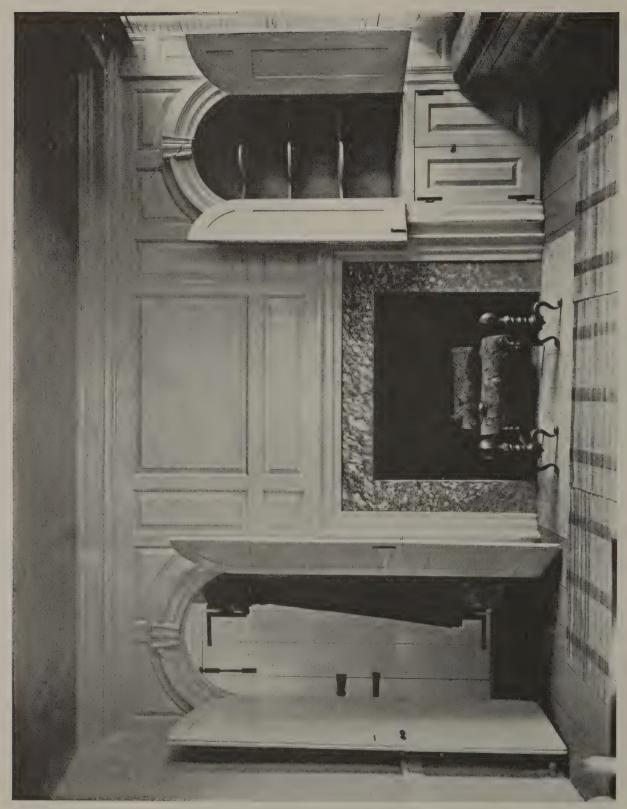
MAIN ENTRANCE "WICK"



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE
Was built by the Quaker Isaac Potts, Circa 1760; is a two and a half story stone structure. The darkest days of the revolution were spent here by the ragged force of the Continental troops.



DOORWAY. "POTTS HOUSE"



IVING ROOM "POTTS HOUSE"



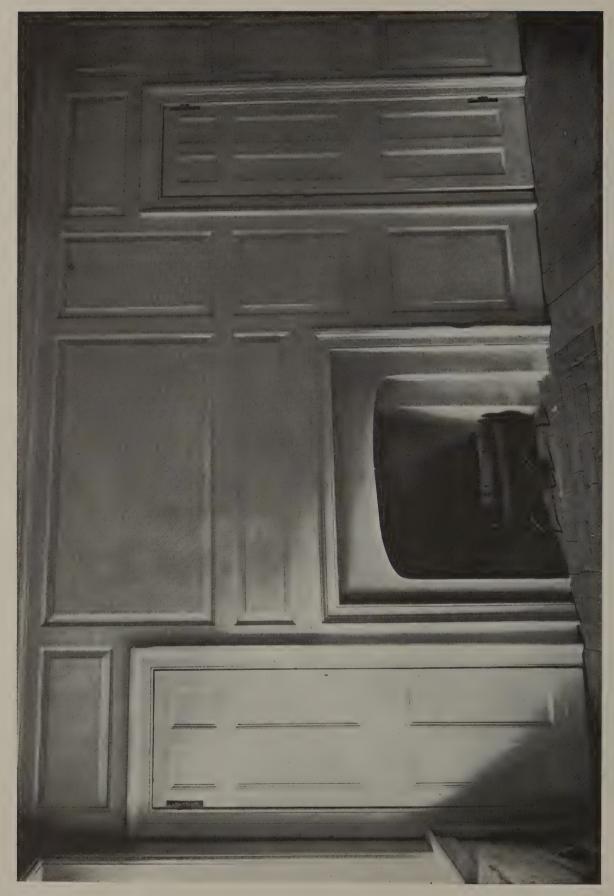
DOORWAY. LIVING ROOM. "POTTS HOUSE"



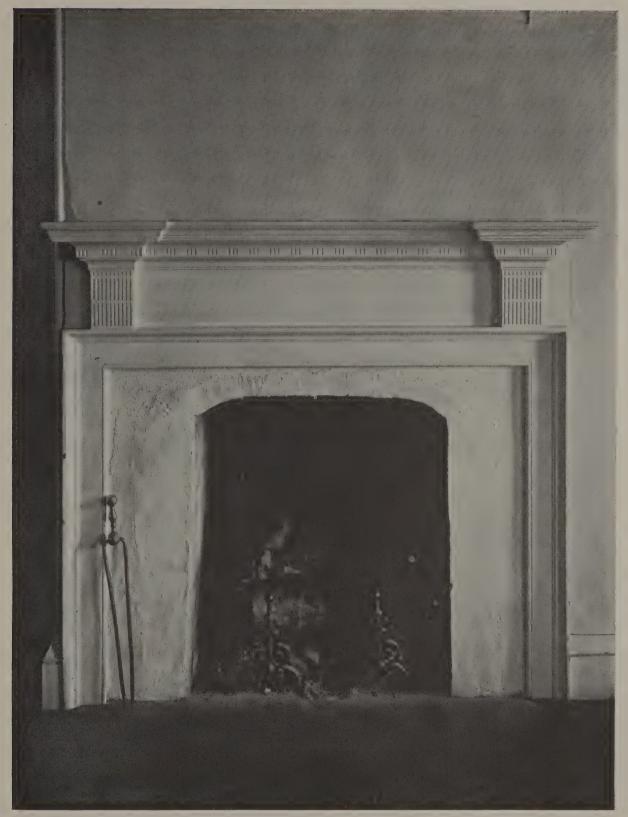
STAIRWAY. "POTTS HOUSE"



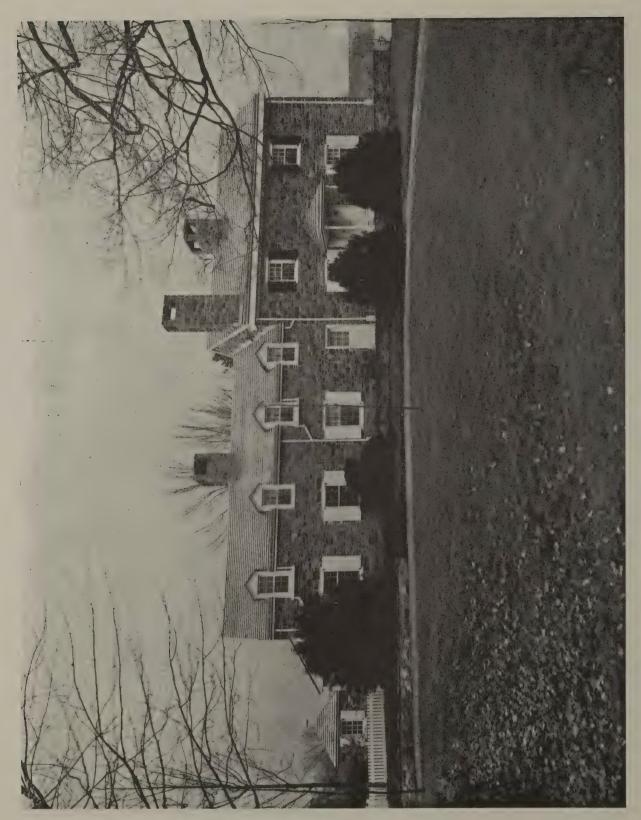
DINING ROOM, "POTTS HOUSE"

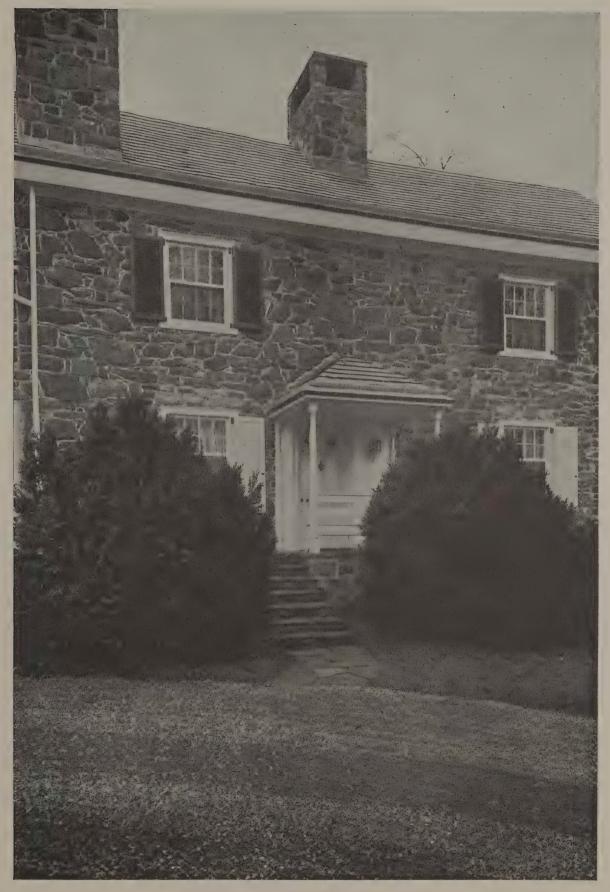


FRONT BEDROOM. "POTTS HOUSE"



FIREPLACE. CHESTNUT HILL PHILADELPHIA





ENTRANCE DOOR. "DOWER HOUSE"

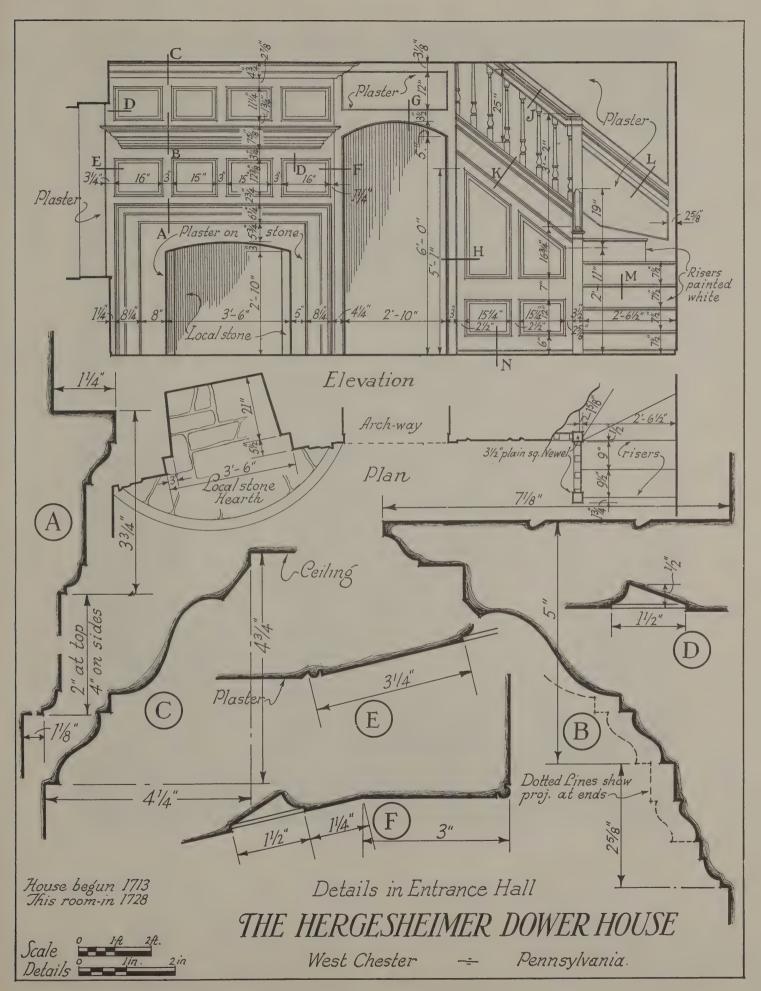


FIREPLACE. LIVING ROOM "DOWER HOUSE"



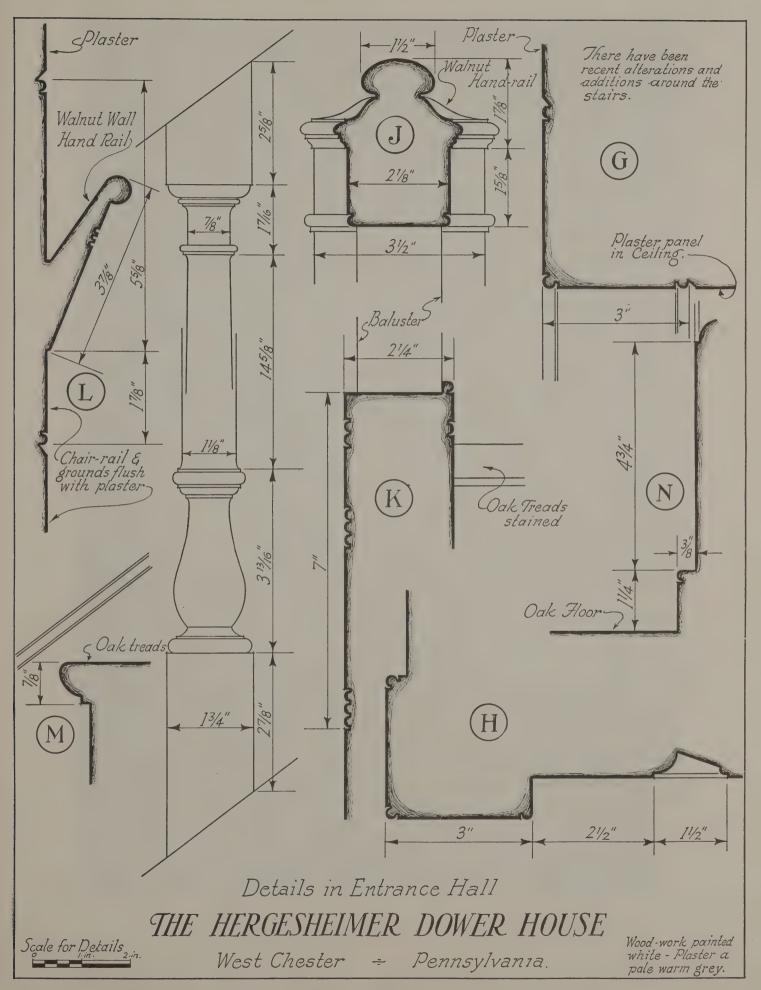
DOOR AND WINDOW DETAIL "DOWER HOUSE"







ENTRANCE TO DINING ROOM "DOWER HOUSE"







"STOCKER HOUSE"
404 South Front Street, Philadelphia, was built by John Stocker about 1758. Mantel detail

MANTEL DETAIL. "STOCKER HOUSE"



MANTEL DETAIL. "STOCKER HOUSE"



MANTEL DETAIL. "STOCKER HOUSE"



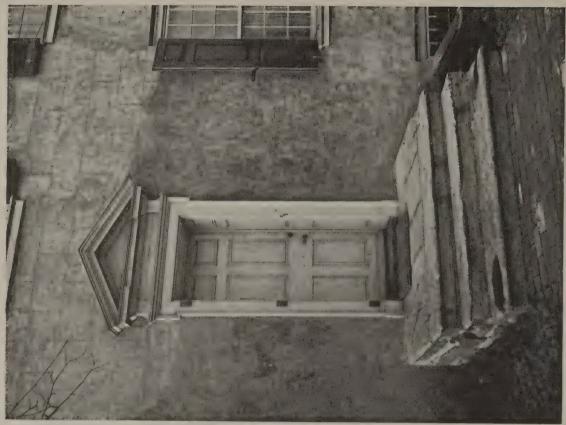
MANTEL DETAIL. "STOCKER HOUSE"



MANTEL DETAIL. "STOCKER HOUSE"



"THE CLIFFS" Situated in Fairmount Park, is a small four room house built by Samuel Rowland Fisher in 1741. The house was occupied at one time by Sarah Boeche, the daughter of Benjamin Franklin.

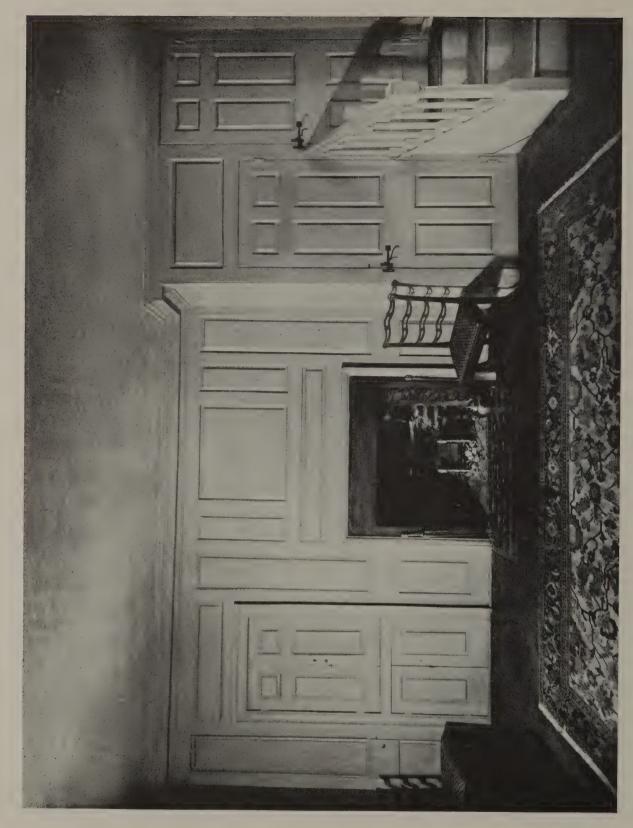








PARLOR. "THE CLIFFS"

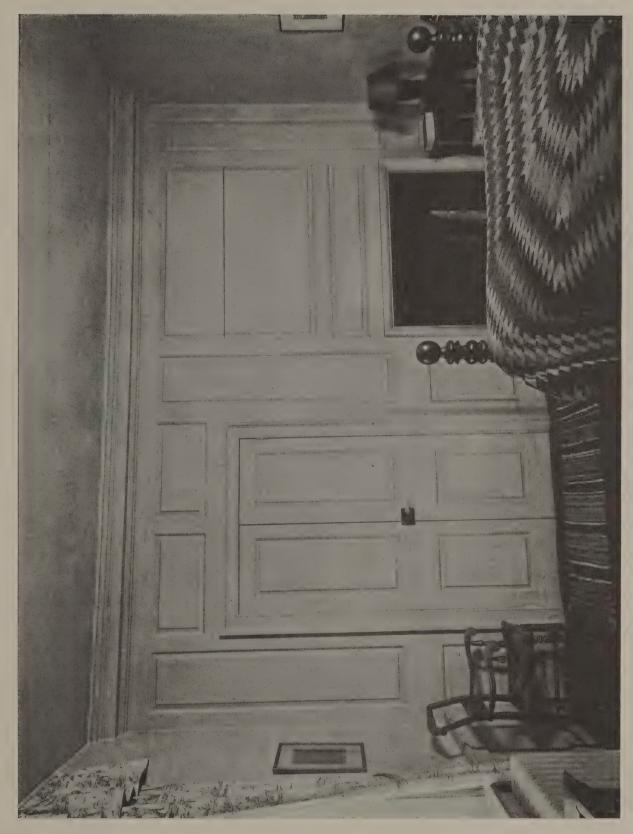




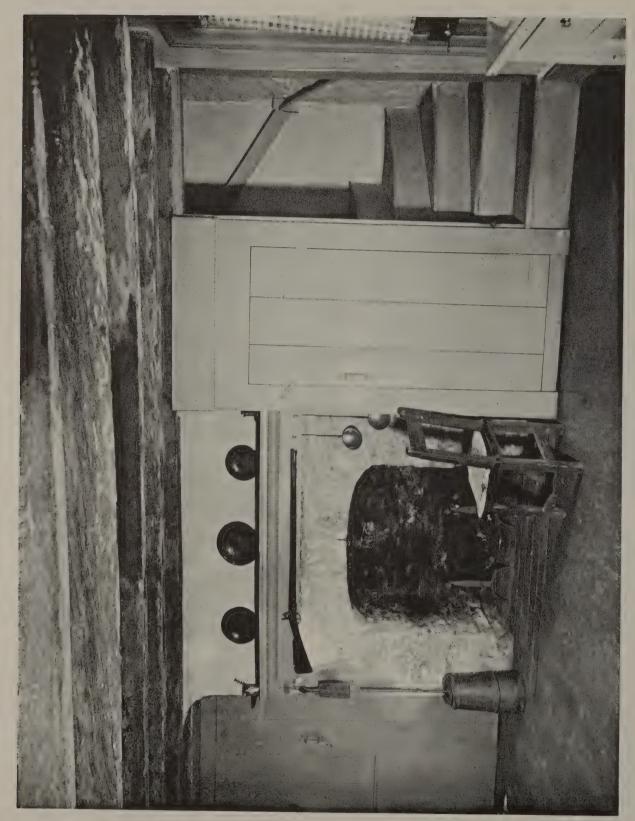
STAIRWAY. "THE CLIFFS"



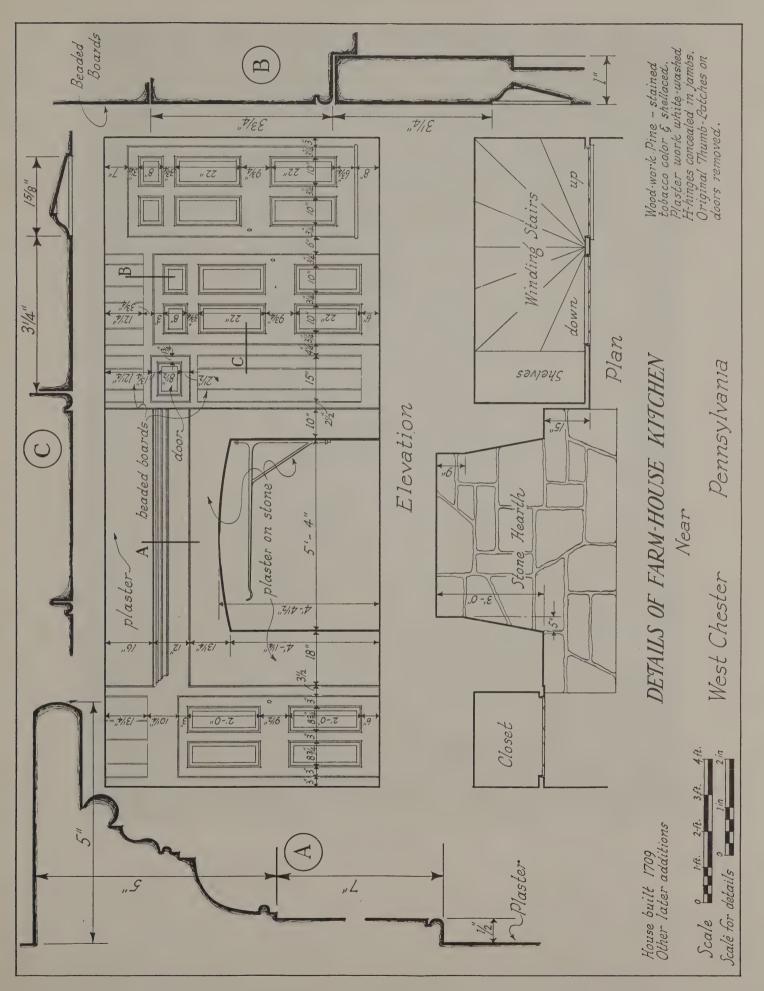
BEDROOM. SECOND FLOOR "THE CLIFFS"



BEDROOM. SECOND FLOOR "THE CLIFFS"



KITCHEN FIREPLACE "THE CLIFFS"





STAIRWAY TO ATTIC "THE CLIFFS"



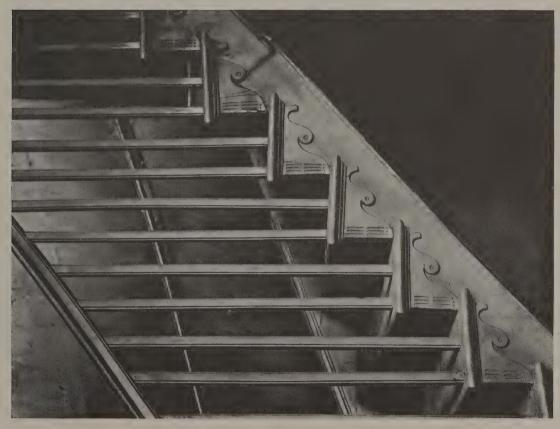
STAIRWAY. "PHILLIPS HOUSE"



STAIRWAY TO CAPTAIN'S WALK "PHILLIPS HOUSE"

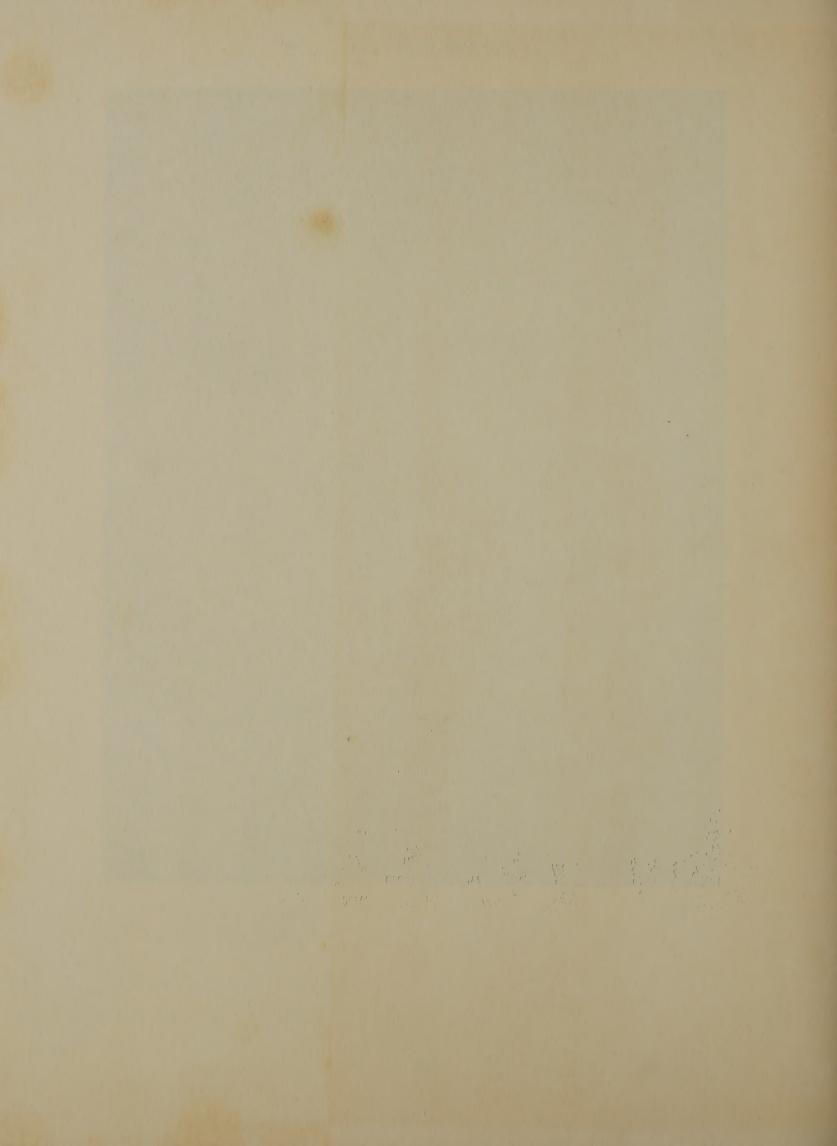


STAIR DETAILS. "PHILLIPS HOUSE"



DETAIL OF STAIR BRACKET INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA





(continued from front flap)

less, and for that reason, demanded more. They built, more or less, with the help of their scattered neighbors, the dwelling they proposed to live in. Field stone and oak and white pine and a mortar harder than cement. The houses, when made of brick, were made of brick properly, honestly, burned; the iron work was so finely wrought that it defied rust."

Mr. Wallace, an artist with a camera, photographed houses with a sense of beauty and a feeling for their historic significance. His pictorial study of architecture in the early days of America gives us an insight into a fascinating part of history—the houses men lived in.

Bonanza Books

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OPEN HOUSE IN NEW ENGLAND

by SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN

The story of early New England can be told in words, but more eloquent than words are those surviving historians, its old houses. Inextricably tied up with the life and drama of Colonial days, these old houses that still grace the countryside are stirring and intimate reminders of the early history of this country and monuments to our architectural heritage.

Open House in New England traces their story photographically. Every house pictured here has been used to illustrate both an architectural and a historical theme; every house is also open to the public at certain times of the year. Mr. Chamberlain has provided an appendix that lists when these houses may be visited, making Open House in New England a reliable guide book as well as a record of some of our great houses.

OLD VIRGINIA HOUSES ALONG THE JAMES

by EMMIE FERGUSON FARRAR

Historically and architecturally the narrow strip of land bordering the James River from Richmond to the Capes and Yorktown is one of the most significant areas of the United States. Mrs. Farrar here records the very essence of the lovely old houses in this area with 160 superb photographic studies. Her charmingly descriptive text tells the stories of the great houses as well as the histories and legends of the families who built them.